THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

GRAND DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

IMPORTANT FROM SHERMAN.

Hood's Great Flank Movement.

THE ENTIRE REBEL ARMY NEAR DALTON.

Sherman Pressing Hood Heavily.

KILPATRICK AT DALTON.

Rebel Cavalry Between Chattanooga and Lafayette.

ENEMY CAPTURES RESACCA

SURPRISE OF A COLORED REGIMENT.

Sherman Confident of Victory.

DESPERATION OF THE REBELS.

LOUISVILLE, October 16.—Advices from Chattanooga state that Lieutenant A. Gruell, of the 7th Kentucky, led a scout towards Lafayette, twenty-three miles from Chattanooga, on Wednesday, drove a small Rebel force out of town, pursued them, and captured nine out of eleven. Afterwards he fell in with a force of 1500 Rebel cavalry and retreated. Some of his prisoners say that Wheeler's whole command, comprising Martin's, Roddy's, Jones', and Patterson's cavalry, aggregating from 8000 to 10,000, are all in the country between Chattanooga and Dalton.

The Rebels entered Resacca on Wednesday morning, and took the only troops there, a colored regiment, by surprise. The Rebels immediately thereafter moved upon Dalton. On Friday there was considerable alarm at Chattanooga, and every able-bodied man was put to work on the fortifications. At the last advices General Fitzpatrick with his cavalry was at Dalton.

No apprehensions are now felt for Chattanooga or Knoxville.

General Sherman has over one hundred days' rations at Atlanta. Knoxville has an abundance of provisions to stand a six months' siege. At Chattanooga, the Government storehouses are full of provisions, and large supplies besides are on the ground, covered with tarpaulins.

General Milroy was at Tullahoma and General Schofield at Chattanooga.

A private but reliable account says, that on Saturday Hood's army was between Dalton and Lafayette, making for the latter place, with General Sherman pressing him closely.

Prominent military men say that Hood's last move places him exactly in the position desired by General Sherman.

There is considerable excitement at Clarksville, Tennessee, in consequence of reports of scouts, that the Rebel General Lyon intended to attack the place. The Government employees are armed for the additional defense of Clarksville.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

CINCINNATI, October 17.—The *Commercial* publishes a Nashville despatch which says that communication is again open with Sherman. He was at Tilton, nine miles from Dalton, on Saturday at noon.

On that afternoon Hood left Dalton in the direction of Bridgeport, and Sherman commenced moving in the same direction, close on his rear.

No battle had been fought at the last advices, and it is pretty certain that Hood has nearly his whole army with him.

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE ATTACK UPON RICHMOND.

LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Despatch from Gen. Forrest.

General Kautz's Reconnoissance on the 13th instant.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 14.

There is again a commotion below. At an early hour yesterday morning a heavy force of the enemy's cavalry made a demonstration upon our left flank, on the Darbytown road, some seven miles from the city, while a strong force of infantry appeared in front of our works between the Darbytown and Newmarket roads.

The hostile cavalry were met by Gary's command, and a brisk skirmish ensued, while the gallant 4th Texas Brigade, with other portions of Fields' Division, met the infantry advance of the enemy, and saluted them with a rattling fire, in quick and severe loss. The fighting was continued throughout the forenoon, our troops acting splendidly, and closed towards noon with the final repulse of the enemy. Our lines were immediately after advanced, and positions were selected and fortified at eligible points upon the ground recently fought over.

Our loss in this fight was slight. The loss of the enemy was heavy. We regret to learn that Major Willis T. Jones, of Kentucky, Adjutant-General of Field's Division, was killed during this engagement by one of the enemy's sharpshooters. It was only on Sunday last that this excellent soldier appeared among the pall-bearers at the funeral of the lamented Gregg.

General Lee's Official Report.

The following despatch was received from General Lee last night:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, October 15, 1864.—Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:—A rebel force of cavalry, said to be under Kautz, advanced between the Darbytown and Charles City roads, but was repulsed in every attempt. The most strenuous effort was made about 4 P. M. After which he withdrew, leaving many dead. Our loss very light.

General Beauregard reports the arrival of forces of the enemy came to Greenville on the 13th and was ordered to General Vaughan. Some prisoners, two stands of colors, many horses and arms were captured. The enemy lost many killed and wounded. Our loss slight.

R. E. LEE, General Commanding.

General Asboth's Florida Expedition.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—A special despatch to the Columbus *Sun* states that the enemy's raiders, said to be commanded by General Ashley (Asboth), have burnt the Episcopal church, the hospitals, commissary department buildings, drug store, and some other buildings at Marianna, Florida. Over fifty of the militia and citizens were captured and taken off. Three hundred to five hundred negroes, many carriages, horses, and other movable property, were carried off by the enemy, who retired westward on Wednesday.

We lost at Marianna six killed and seven wounded, as far as heard from. The enemy's loss was larger. General Ashley is said to be wounded. The enemy were reported near Campbellton, Florida, yesterday.

Forrest's Fight on the Tennessee River.

MOBILE, October 12.—The following despatch has been received by Lieutenant-General Taylor, who sent it to the *Tribune* for publication:—

Three Yankee gunboats and four transports were up the Tennessee river yesterday as far as Eastport. They landed two thousand men and three pieces of artillery. Lieutenant Colonel Kelly, with Forrest's old command, the 12th Tennessee, surprised the enemy, capturing three guns, twenty-five prisoners, and thirty horses. Two hundred of the Yankees were drowned in attempting to re-embark on their boats. The first shot from our batteries penetrated the boiler of one of the transports, and many men were scalded and burned to death. The boats have gone down the river.

N. B. FORREST, Major-General.

INVASION OF MISSOURI.

Price Avows his Intention to Take Leavenworth.

IMPORTANT DESPATCHES FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

His Advice to the Military Authorities

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, October 10.—The following telegram has just been received by Major-General Curtis:—

HEADQUARTERS, St. Louis, October 10.—Price's movements are not known, but it is assumed the intention of going to Leavenworth. If he will try this it will enable our columns under Mower and Smith, and our cavalry, to get between them and the Osage, and they will suffer. They spread and stretch out for subsistence, therefore your cavalry can badly strike the heads of their columns and hurt and retard their march. The telegraph lines are so interrupted that it will be difficult to communicate with you.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, October 10.—The following telegram has just been received:—

HEADQUARTERS, St. Louis, October 10.—To Major General Curtis:—I notice in the Leavenworth papers a despatch to you from General Brown, saying that the Rebels captured four guns from Ewing, and at last accounts nearly his entire command. I am happy to inform you that Ewing made good his retreat, with all of his guns and his entire command.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

Burning of Lamar, Mo., by the Rebels.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, October 10.—The following telegram has just been received:—

FORT SCOTT, October 10.—To Major-General Curtis:—Lamar, Mo., was burned last night entire—not a house left. Supposed to be done by a large force of bushwhackers. Lamar is forty-six miles southeast of here.

C. R. BEATH, Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS, St. Louis, October 9.—To Major-General Curtis:—The enemy is now retreating towards Sedalia. He will be followed by all that we can send after him. He will have to move slow or stretch out. In the former case we will get a fight out of him; in the latter, with your help, we will cut him up and enable him drop his plunder. W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

ST. LOUIS, October 10, 9 o'clock.—To Major-General Curtis:—Price has left Jefferson City, and is moving West. I shall follow him wherever he goes. W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-Gen.

Latest from the Plains.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, October 11.—The following telegram has this moment been received:—

DENVER, October 10.—Major-General Curtis:—Captain Nichols, 3d Colorado Cavalry, surprised and killed ten Indians—Cheyennes—capturing 11 ponies and 11 mules, this morning, near Valley Station. We will clean out the country between the Platte and Arkansas directly.

J. M. CHIVINGTON, Colonel Commanding.

The Latest—Retreat and Pursuit of Price.

ST. LOUIS, October 16.—The *Democrat* publishes a special despatch from Jefferson City, saying the Pacific railroad is in running order to Lamine bridge, and troops are being rapidly sent there.

General Fisk will leave in the morning on an important reconnoissance. General Pleasonton will start for the front to-morrow and take command of the cavalry. It is believed that if our mounted force moves rapidly Price's train will be captured.

Price's force is divided, either part of which can be easily defeated if overtaken. Sanborn's Cavalry is in hot pursuit of Jeff. Thompson.

LATEST REBEL PIRACY.

CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER "ROANOKE."

HER PASSENGERS ALL REBELS.

They Plot to Seize the Ship.

LIEUT. BRAINE IN COMMAND.

NEW YORK, October 17.—By the arrival of the steamer *Liberty* from Havana, with dates to the 12th instant, we learn that it was currently reported there that the steamship *Roanoke* was captured by twenty-six Rebels, among whom were Lieutenant Braine, alias Johnson, who captured the *Chesapeake*, and the engineer of the *Harriet Lane*, who was to take charge of the *Roanoke's* engines.

SKETCH OF THE "ROANOKE."

The fears expressed for the safety of the United States steamer *Roanoke* have settled into a conviction that she has been captured by her passengers while on her voyage to this port. Our reporter conversed with a gentleman who has just arrived from Havana, who says that previous to the sailing of the *Roanoke*, Captain Drew was informed that his passenger list contained the names of a number of Rebel sympathizers, and men who would do almost anything in the name of their Confederacy. Captain Drew expressed himself abundantly able to take care of his vessel against any attack or annoyance from a number of passengers could make. With this warning he put to sea, undoubtedly trusting in the fidelity and strength of his own crew. The probabilities are that some of his own men may have been in the plot, and very materially aided in the consummation of the object of the pirates.

What disposition the pirates may have made of the officers and crew can only be conjectured; possibly a fate met them not unlike that which befell the poor second assistant engineer of the *Chesapeake*.

It was hoped that by a late arrival at Halifax from Bermuda some intimation of the vessel might have been obtained, and as that conveyance has failed to bring it, we may look for news from her by the next arrival from Nassau.

The *Roanoke* was built in 1853, and is a side-wheel steamer of 1071 tons, and of the following dimensions:—Length, 220 feet; beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 15 feet. During the present summer she was extensively overhauled and partially rebuilt, so that she was in fact almost as good as a new vessel, and on her first trip to and from Havana she made a very rapid passage, which attracted general attention.

It is believed her captors was planned in New York, and that a vessel with coal, guns, and stores was to meet her at one of the small islands of the Bahamas, where she would be fitted out as a privateer; and it may not be long before we hear of her in a new line of business, creating havoc along our coast.

FROM NEW ORLEANS VIA CAIRO.

CAIRO, October 16.—The steamer *Forsyth*, from New Orleans on the 10th, arrived here this morning, with 64 bales of cotton.

The Cotton Market was unchanged.

A letter from Natchez, dated the 9th, says that the thirteen flags recaptured by Lieutenant Carle while being sent to the Rebel headquarters on the east side, mostly belonged to Indiana regiments. The mail captured at the same time contained full returns of the Rebel forces on the west side of the river, and a letter from the Rebel Governor of Louisiana to the Confederate Government, recommending the arming of negroes.

Captain J. H. Odlin, General Brayman's Adjutant, charged with bribery, has been honorably acquitted by court martial and restored to duty.

The steamer *J. C. Irvine* exploded her boiler when near Eddyville, on the Cumberland river, yesterday morning. Six or seven of her crew were killed.

Admiral Porter has sent for some of his best officers to join him in his new command.

FROM MARYLAND.

Adoption of the New Constitution by One Thousand Majority.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, October 17.—Returns of the soldiers' vote leave scarcely a doubt that the new Constitution has been ratified by probably 1000 majority. Governor Bradford will throw out many home votes of persons who did not take the test oath. If, however, the vote is thus to close, there will be great contention by the Copperheads, and they all threaten suits against the judges who refused their votes, in order to invalidate the election and defeat the new Constitution. A lively time is expected, and much fat goose-picking for lawyers.

Mosby has been totally run out of Maryland, with the loss of his artillery, and a considerable number of prisoners. Accounts from Grant are encouraging.

SENSATION AT BALTIMORE.

Seizure of Business Houses by the Military Authorities.

BALTIMORE, October 17.—A great sensation was created here this morning caused by the simultaneous seizure, by the military authorities, of a number of large business houses, and closing of the establishments by a guard of soldiers.

The seizure is understood to be pursuant to orders from the War Department.

Nothing definite is known as to the charges which induced the seizures, but it is understood to be "contraband trade" and Rebel mail carrying.

The houses thus far seized are as follows:—Hamilton, Foster & Co., dry goods, Baltimore street.

Charles E. Waters & Co., hardware, No. 15 Charles street.

Jordan & Rose, clothiers, Hanover and Baltimore streets.

Two warehouses of Weisenfelds & Co., clothiers, Baltimore street.

ARMY OF THE JAMES

ADVANCE OF THE TENTH CORPS.

At the Threshold of Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 15.—The Norfolk *Regime* of to-day says:—On Thursday, the 13th inst., the 10th Corps, of General Butler's command, penetrated the Confederate lines, and all but entered Richmond. It is a little provoking that Birney's men do not go to the Spottswood House; but there is a reason for all things."

We lost about 300 men in Thursday's fight; the enemy lost 700 men.

The schooner *Rose*, eight days from New York, bound to City Point, arrived at Fortress Monroe to-day, leaking. Her cargo, consisting of oats, is in a damaged state, and will be discharged here.

The United States hospital steamer *Western Metropolis* sailed for New York to-day, with 450 wounded soldiers from the Hampton hospitals.

The following are the deaths in Hampton hospital since the last report:—

John Curry, 79th Penna.

Gustavus Frener, 5th Penna.

The hospital steamer *George Leary* has arrived from James river with about 250 sick and wounded soldiers.

Newspaper Accounts.

BRISK FIRING ON THE FRONT.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE RICHMOND, October 13, midnight.—Another day of activity leaves this command in the same position it has maintained since its advent on the north side of the James. We have been more or less busily engaged with the enemy since daybreak this morning; have lost a number of brave and good men; have inflicted much loss upon the Rebels; have discovered their new positions and the character of their works, and are again occupying their old camping ground ready for another summons to battle.

A RECONNOISSANCE—A REBEL FLAG OF TRUCE.

Yesterday afternoon orders were received by General Terry, temporarily commanding the 10th Corps, to move out two divisions to the Central or Darbytown road, and reconnoitre the enemy, who were reported to be throwing up a new line of works in that vicinity. The 1st Division (Terry's), temporarily commanded by Brigadier-General Ames, and the 3d (devoid), commanded by Brigadier-General William Birney, were selected for the expedition.

The men eagerly responded to the call, and were quickly in line ready for duty. They were started on the march, and had barely reached the line of our works north of the Newmarket road, when an order was received to halt. It had been discovered that a flag of truce was out somewhere on the left of the line, which rendered an offensive movement improper. This was an unfortunate circumstance, as the movement already commenced had filled the country with clouds of dust, plainly revealing to the Rebels that a movement of some nature was in progress.

From various parts of their line they had no difficulty in observing the direction of the movement, while the delay gave them ample time to concentrate their forces and prepare for it. The halt consumed between three and four hours, during which time, very opportunely, a heavy storm of rain came on, rendering the roads much more comfortable for travelling, and facilitating the settling the dust, the concealment of the route of march. But it had now become too late in the day to proceed, and the whole plan was abandoned.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

Soon after midnight last night the orders for the reconnoissance were renewed, and at four o'clock this morning the troops were again in motion, the design being to reach the enemy's position in time to attack at daylight, with a view to a possible surprise. Moving by improvised roads, through woods and across fields, keeping well to the right of our line, the column crossed to the Central road, striking that thoroughfare on the farm of Dr. Johnson, formerly occupied by General Kautz. Here they met the enemy's pickets, and, after a slight skirmish, drove them up the Central road into the woods that mark the eastern line of Johnson's farm.

LINE OF BATTLE FORMED.

General Terry immediately formed a line of battle in the open fields, giving General Ames the right, and General Birney the left, General Kautz's Cavalry covering the right flank and prolonging to the Charles City road a skirmish line that was advanced in front of the infantry. A brigade of Foster's Division was detached as skirmishers on the left of our main line, to make the connection with our fortified position on the Newmarket road, thus perfecting a continuous line from the James river at Aiken's Landing to the Charles City road, a distance of full ten miles.

THE ADVANCE—A SKIRMISH.

When these dispositions had been perfected General Terry ordered the advance, and his skirmishers moved steadily forward into the woods on either side of the Central road. The moment they advanced the sharp cracking of muskets denoted the presence of Rebels. A brisk skirmish ensued, which resulted in the repulse of the Rebels and the steady advance of our men. Terry's main line of battle then advanced into the edge of the wood.

The skirmishers, scarcely three hundred yards in advance of the line of battle, quickly discovered heavy slashing covering a line of earthworks occupied by heavy masses of Rebel infantry, who poured such a deadly volley of musketry into them that a further advance was impolitic, if not impracticable.

—In Providence, Rhode Island, last week, some laborers who were digging a cellar turned up a piece of gold bar about three inches in length, weighing five and one half ounces, and three or four Portuguese gold coins of a denomination of about twenty dollars each, two of which bore the dates of "1693" and "1697." There were also two or three silver coins.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

"CITY OF WASHINGTON" AT NEW YORK.

A REBEL WEDDING IN FRANCE.

Mutiny on Board the "City of Brooklyn."

HEAVY FAILURE AT MANCHESTER.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, via Queenstown, on the 6th inst., arrived at this port this morning. The political news is unimportant.

Miss Slidell and M. Erlanger had been married at Paris. The ceremonies were attended with much pomp.

The crew of the *City of Brooklyn* had mutinied, and Johnson, the third mate, was stabbed in the thigh. The wound was not serious.

The prize fighter Mace charges Coburn with never intending to fight, and claims the stakes.

The only additional failure reported is that of A. Salomon, a Manchester warehouseman. His cashier had disappeared, with defalcations and forgeries amounting to £10,000 sterling.

The steamship *City of Cork* arrived out on the 6th.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of cotton for two days amount to 12,000 bales, the market closing firmer, but with unchanged prices. The sales to speculators and exporters were 4000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS closed quiet, but steady. Provisions inactive. Tallow is easier. Produce steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed at 88½@88¾. American stocks quiet, but steady.

Marine Intelligence.

Arrived from Philadelphia, barque *Glen Eden*, at Falmouth.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE "DAMASCUS" AT FATHER POINT.

FATHER POINT, October 17.—The steamship *Damascus*, from Liverpool on the 6th, via Londonderry on the 7th instant, has passed this place bound for Quebec. Her advices are one day later than those brought by the *City of Washington*.

LIVERPOOL, October 7.—The political news is unimportant.

The Rebel loan has declined to 57@58.

The steamers *Pennsylvania* and *America* arrived out on the 6th instant, and the *City of Manchester* on the 7th.

Cotton sales for the week 30,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators, and 12,500 to exporters. The market opened dull, with a decline of ⅛d. @ ¼d. but closed firmer.

Sales on Friday, 5000 bales; the market closing flat, with small inquiry and weak prices.

The following are the authorized quotations:—

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	18¾	20d.
Mobile	20¾	20¾d.
Uplands	20¼	20¾d.

Stock 300,000 bales, including 12,000 American.

The Manchester market was irregular, and goods and yarns had declined.

Breadstuffs steady; Wheat advanced 1d. on Amber.

Provisions dull. Lard firmer.

LONDON, October 7.—Consols closed at 88@88¼ for money. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £123,000.

American stocks irregular.

The "Teutonia" at Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., October 13, via Sackville, N. B., October 17.—The *Teutonia*, from Southampton on the 6th, passed this point to-day, bound for New York. Her news is anticipated.

THE RICHMOND PAPERS ON OUR ELECTION.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—Richmond papers of Saturday last, received here, contain no news whatever. They have copious extracts from New York and Philadelphia papers, claiming large Union majorities in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania.

The editorials, however, make no other comment upon these elections than the simple sentence:—"THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS ARE WORTH TO LINCOLN AS MUCH AS A VICTORY."

By the arrival of the mail-boat from City Point we learn that unusual quiet prevailed along our lines on Saturday. Private C. H. Newlin, company H, Second Indiana Volunteers, was shot for desertion on Saturday.

Movements of Blockade-Runners.

NEW YORK, October 17.—The blockade-runner *Susanna* arrived at Havana on the 12th instant, from Galveston, with 320 bales of cotton.

The *Josie* sailed for Galveston on the 11th.

The markets in Havana were dull.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

EASTON, October 17.—The official vote of Luzerne county shows a Democratic majority of 983, a Union gain of 1803.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, October 17.—The returns from seventy-three counties in Ohio give a Union majority of 27,285.

SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

BATTLE NEAR WOODSTOCK

OUR IMMENSE CAPTURES.

ORDERS, LETTERS, Etc.

SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION—GEN. POWELL'S.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, October 12.—Since the 1st of October this division has been engaged in destroying property in the Luray valley, in accordance with General Grant's order. It captured three thousand head of cattle and sheep, destroyed a number of mills, an immense quantity of wheat, hay, oats, and corn, and $800,000 worth of leather.

Three hundred men from this division made a raid to the Rapidan, destroying the railroad bridge over said river and capturing a number of prisoners.

The bodies of twenty-seven of our men were found near Manassas Gap, supposed to have been murdered.

The division is now engaged in a very important movement, which will no doubt develop itself to the public in a few days, and with a gratifying result.

THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION—GENERAL CUSTER'S.

Captain C. W. Lee, Provost-Marshal of General Custer's Division, makes an official report as follows of the captures by said division in the action of the 9th:—One hundred and six prisoners of war, six pieces of artillery, five caissons complete, twelve army wagons containing ordnance and ordnance stores, two spring wagons "lately" belonging respectively to the headquarters of Generals Rosser and Lomax, fourteen ambulances, forty-seven horses, forty-one sets of artillery harness, forty-eight mules, and harness for these.

One medicine wagon, being the one captured from General Wilson at Reams' station.

Two wagons containing ammunition, and two ambulances, burned; two caissons burned.

Fifty-six thousand rounds of Sharp's ammunition, and several boxes of artillery.

Desks, and private and official books and papers from Lomax's and Rosser's headquarters, containing an order of October 3, 1864, assigning General Rosser to the command of Fitz Lee's Division, and the following order:—

HEADQUARTERS LOMAX'S CAVALRY BRIGADE, August 6.—MAJOR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of [illegible] instant, for a report of the property captured by my brigade during the recent raid [illegible] C. the 12th of June, a fine white wagon, thought to be [illegible] headquarters wagon, was captured. The mules and wagon were turned over to my brigade quartermaster, and have been accounted for to him. The [illegible] was on one occasion entirely private property, with the exception of one or two trunks, which was appropriated by the officers and persons in the brigade.

[illegible]

Respectfully, &c., L. L. LOMAX, Brigadier-General.
Maj. T. T. ROSS, Acting Adjutant-General.

The property referred to in the above Rebel order is again in General Custer's possession.

PROPERTY RECAPTURED.

Among the articles property recaptured are the following:—Two of the pieces of artillery captured from General Wilson at Reams station; General Wilson's overcoat, General Chapman's valise and overcoat, Gen. Wilson's head-quarters wagon and medicine wagon, and several army wagons; a case in which Gen. Custer had once kept the picture of his wife, and which the same had presented to Gen. Custer on the occasion of their marriage, or soon after; the commission of Major General Drew, 6th Virginia Cavalry, lost during the Kilpatrick fight at Buckland's Mills, a fancy looking glass and some pocket handkerchiefs, both the property of Colonel Pennington, United States Army—the latter with Rebel Colonel T. T. Mumford's name on them—and a mess chest "falsely" used by General Wickham, the property of General Custer.

HENRY CLAY PAGE.

In looking over the captured papers and property generally we find quite an extensive correspondence of Henry Clay Page (Colonel 5th Rebel Virginia Cavalry), of Kansas notoriety, as a border ruffian, and a portfolio of Colonel T. S. Mumford, containing his private correspondence, inclusive of letters from Henry A. Wise, Governor Letcher, General Robert E. Lee, Beverly Tucker, and other well-known personages. Here it may be well to note that Colonel Mumford "lost heavily." I have just been presented with one of his pocket-handkerchiefs, which, by the way, would do very well for polite society if it were not quite so "rough."

CASUALTIES IN THE THIRD DIVISION.

The following is the official list of wounded in the 3d Cavalry Division, October 9 and 10, 1864:—

John G. Davis, H, 3d New Jersey, scalp.
John Thomas, A, 18th Penna., back, severely.
Thomas Munson, C, 3d New Jersey, chin.
Geo. Davis, 2d U. S. Art., shell wound of right thigh, amputated.
Adjt.-t Lent, B, 2d U. S. Art., shell wound of both legs.
John Ulrick, C, 3d New Jersey, hide.
Wm. T. Hughes, C, 18th Penna., back.
Wm. Sayers, C, 18th Pa., sabre wound of head.

CAVALRY HEADQUARTERS—A GENERAL ORDER.

The following explains itself:—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, October 11, 1864.—The Chief of Cavalry desires to congratulate the officers and troops of the Cavalry of the Middle Military Division for their unparalleled success since the beginning of the campaign in the Valley of the Shenandoah.

You have been called upon to endure many privations and hardships and they have been borne with that heroic fortitude so necessary to insure to you the victories which have crowned your efforts.

In the battle of the 19th of September, you not alone routed the enemy's cavalry, but gallantly charged their infantry, broke their lines and captured many hundred of prisoners, nine colors, and fifteen guns. This was followed by fatiguing marches and harrassing skirmishes and reconnoissances with an ever vigilant foe, and crowned by your unprecedented achievements of the 9th of October, when, having thrown the entire body of their cavalry, you charged their routed columns over twenty miles, capturing eleven pieces of artillery, two colors, many prisoners, and their entire train, is a record which, by your own gallantry and God's aid, can never be equalled by future generations, and their entire train, is a record which, by your own gallantry and God's aid, can never be equalled by future generations, and their success of our cause.

By command of [illegible]

Brevet Major-General TORBERT.
WILLIAM ROSSELL, Jr., Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 46. Noon, 60. One P. M., 61. Wind, N. W.

PICKING POCKETS.—Richard Tarelon was arrested at the depot, Broad and Prime streets, last night, upon the charge of picking pockets. He was in the train coming up from Baltimore, and, when near Havre-de-Grace, picked the pocket of one of the passengers of a watch. He was arrested with his hand in the passenger's pocket. He was confined in the baggage-car until the arrival of the train in Philadelphia, when he was handed over to an officer. This morning he was sent back to Havre-de-Grace for trial.

ELISHA FOLEY, an inmate of the Cuyler hospital, at Germantown, was arrested on Saturday upon the charge of robbing his fellow-soldiers of money. The soldiers of this hospital have, within the last few months, been robbed of three or four thousand dollars. Suspicion pointed to Foley, who was arrested, and, upon being searched, a large sum of money, together with several knives, the property of some of the soldiers, was found on his person. He was committed for trial.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.—This morning James Bray, a New Yorker, was before Alderman Jones, charged with carrying concealed deadly weapons. He was arrested at Eleventh and Market streets last night, very much intoxicated, having in his possession a heavily loaded revolver. He had discharged two loads in the street, and was about firing off the others when arrested. He was sent below.

John Wells was arrested upon a similar charge at Front and Spruce streets. He was committed to answer by Alderman Welding. The practice of carrying concealed deadly weapons is not only dangerous, but is most cowardly.

POLITICAL.—A meeting of the friends of the National Union party was held on Saturday night, at Concert Hall. Speeches were made by Ex. H. Coates, E. R. Uniac, and Hon. W. F. Johnston.

The First Battalion Union Club held a large meeting on Saturday night, at which there were many soldiers and sailors present. Several interesting addresses were delivered, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed in view of the great Union victories lately achieved in this and other States. At the close of the addresses a series of resolutions were adopted.

DR. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, elegantly perfumed, can be had in white flint glass bottles, with glass stoppers, suitable for the toilet table or dressing bureau. The qualities of this celebrated preparation are so well known as to scarcely require mention; but we will say, if your hair is bald or partially so; if your hair is harsh and dry, falling off or turning grey, or if your head is covered with dandruff, scurf, or skin diseases, Jayne's Hair Tonic is the article to remedy these evils; and to prove it, you have only to give it a trial. Prepared by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chestnut street.

ROBBED.—An institution located at Twenty-third and Islington lane, known as the "Soldier's Happy Home," which was visited by the police a short time since, and a number of disorderly men and women taken into custody, was robbed on Saturday night. An entrance was effected by taking the glass out of the window, and raising the sash. The thieves carried off about fourteen gallons of whisky, ten dozen of eggs, porter, mineral water, beef, and potatoes.

LARCENY.—Michael Leafy was arrested at Tenth and Thompson streets on Saturday night, charged with the larceny of a policeman's badge. On election day Leafy had a scuffle with an officer, during which the latter lost his badge. It was found in the possession of the accused, who had retained it ever since, and was exhibiting it among his friends as a trophy. Leafy was held to answer.

NEW BANKING HOUSE.—The First National Bank of this city have had the row of stores situated in Franklin Place, above Chesnut street, removed, and intend erecting in their place their new banking house. The entrance will be on Chesnut street, and the front rooms will be used as offices. The bank at present occupies the old St. Louis hotel.

CITY MORTALITY.—The whole number of deaths reported at the office of the Board of Health last week was 275, of which 223 were natives of the United States, 42 foreign, 13 unknown, 6 from the Almshouse, 25 people of color, and 20 from the country. The deaths and interments of soldiers amounted to 44.

UNION LEAGUE HALL.—Wayne McVeagh, Esq., the distinguished Pennsylvania orator, and Chairman of the Union Club of West Chester, will speak to-night at Concert Hall. An able address may be expected.

DROWNED SOLDIER.—The body of Thomas Maguire, a member of the 72d Regiment, was found drowned yesterday in the Delaware at Washington street wharf. The deceased was a resident of this city.

ANNIVERSARY.—The Twenty-first Anniversary of the Howard Sunday School, at Fourth and Shippen streets, took place yesterday. The number of scholars at present is about 500.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A lady named Mary Sharp died yesterday, while sitting in an arm-chair, at her late residence, Seventh and Federal streets.

NOMINATED FOR RE-ELECTION.—David M. Lyle, the present Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, has been nominated for re-election.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—A man giving the name of John Murray was before Alderman Eneu on Saturday, charged with burglary and larceny at the dwelling of Mr. T. B. Pugh, on the night of January 4, 1858. At this time, the accused was committed by the Recorder. Before Alderman Thompson, about the same time, the accused was charged with burglary, said to have been perpetrated on the night of the 31 of January. On this charge he was admitted to bail. The commitment is used by Recorder Eneu was "lost, mislaid or stolen," and the prisoner made his escape.

On last Sunday week the accused had a hearing before Alderman Beitler upon some trifling charge, and was sent to prison. Detective George Callanan being informed of Murray's commitment, visited the jail on Saturday, and on entering the cell where the prisoner was confined, at once identified him as the same person who had been arrested for the robbery of Mr. Pugh. Callanan had the prisoner again before the Recorder, and the case was fully investigated. The pawnbroker to whom the prisoner offered to pawn the watch stolen from Mr. Pugh fully identified the accused in the most positive manner. Murray was committed to answer at the present term of the Court.

A DOUBLE CHARGE.—This morning, Louisa Haines, residing at No. 1031 Locust street, was charged before Alderman Jones with larceny. It seems that the accused had about twenty-two dollars in money stolen from her, which she accused her landlady, Sarah Lewis, of taking. In order to "even square," she took several dresses from Sarah, and the latter accordingly preferred a charge of larceny. At the hearing this morning, the mother of Louisa made her appearance, and accused Sarah of being the proprietress of a disorderly house, and with having harbored her daughter. The Alderman accordingly held both to answer at court—Sarah in $1000 bail for keeping a bawdy house, and Louisa in $600 bail to answer the charge of larceny. The latter is a fair-looking miss of only seventeen summers.

BRUTAL MURDER.—On Friday night last, an Irishman by birth, an employee of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, murdered his wife by beating her about the head in the most horrible manner. The affair occurred at Deep Cut Station, some three miles above Camden. The murderer was immediately arrested, and an investigation was held by the Coroner. The case comes off before the grand jury of Camden to-day.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE GARMENTS. We are selling goods equal in style, fit, make and material, from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BENNETT & DUN,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the latest styles at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

WINDOW SHADES.—Patten's Window Shade, Curtain, and Upholstery Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FALL CLOTHING.—
Clothing to suit the Fall of the Year.
Clothing to suit the Isle of Gold.
Clothing to suit the Isle of Shades.
Clothing to suit the Hall of Atlanta.
Clothing to suit the Gulf of Mexico.
Clothing to suit the Hall of Mobile.
Clothing to suit the Gulf of Charleston.
Clothing to suit the fall or rise of anybody, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, Corner of Ninth and Chestnut.

LADIES' FURS.—An elegant assortment at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

IRON BEDSTEADS, and CHEAP HUSK, HAIR, and Moss MATTRESSES, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

"A FEW MORE PLAIN FACTS."—More of the Florence Machines are not in use than all other sewing machines combined; 50,000 are now sold in a year; 5000 are not in use in Philadelphia. Has there not enough in use to establish its superiority over all other family machines, and gain for it a host of friends who regard it as the Queen of Sewing Machines. No other machine covers so large a range of work as the Florence. The sales of the Florence during the first year have been more than double those of any other sewing machine for a like period, showing that a discriminating public can and do appreciate the advantages of the Florence over all others. Full instructions given without charge, whether you wish to purchase or not. Every machine warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the money returned. Outlying lady operators, with or without machines, sent to any part of the city, by the day or week. Please send your orders to the Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 630 Chesnut street.

PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best cuts at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—
Boys' Suits.
Infants' Clothing.
Boys' Overcoats.
The largest and best assortment in the city.
JOS. SIMONSON & CO., Nos. 4 N. Eighth street.

THE OIL FEVER.—We do not wonder that our capitalists are becoming rampant on the subject of "oils." This great mine of wealth is yet in its infancy. The next best thing to investing in "Oils" is to purchase all your Coal at the popular yard of W. W. Alter, No. 937 N. Ninth street. You will save money and get the best article.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—William Selby vs. John C. Gross. An action on book account, to recover for goods sold and delivered. The defense set up that the account was barred by the statute of limitations. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Smith vs. Lafferty. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff $1000.

William Thompson vs. Isaac Morris, Executor of Joseph P. Morris. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff $1804.65.

John Smethurst vs. Benjamin Jamieson. An action on a promissory note. Defense that the note was a forgery. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—Benjamin G. Hill vs. Wallace Lippincott. An action to recover for work and labor. On trial.

Atkinson vs. Fisher. Action to recover for damages to plaintiff's horse. Judgment for plaintiff, $175.

Ferguson vs. Scott. Judgment for plaintiff, $35.

Parker vs. Godcitt. Judgment affirmed.

Gulbeck vs. Miller. Judgment affirmed

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Fifteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Five Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Forty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

Rejected can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, something of late to prove at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1864.

DAVIS DESPONDENT.

Nothing but some great, urgent necessity could have induced Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS to make his late tour through the South, haranguing the people on the subject of the war. It is quite apparent that the recent successes of our arms in Virginia, Georgia, and elsewhere, have seriously disturbed the usual equanimity of the head and chief of the Rebellion; while the utterances into which he has been betrayed in addresses at various places in the course of his excursion, show unmistakably his waning faith in the power of the so-called Southern Confederate States to much longer maintain themselves against the national authorities.

The truth would seem to be that the people of the South are fast getting tired of the war. It has been to them a giant calamity, unrelieved or mitigated by a single benefit or consolation. They no doubt flattered themselves at one period with the idea that the struggle for their independence would be a short though a severe one, and that it would end in their triumph. But in forming those agreeable anticipations, they certainly relied more on division and apathy at the North than on any positive ability of their own to fight the Rebellion out to a successful conclusion. And thus far their calculations in that respect have been realized to a considerable extent, while the Government at Washington has had to contend against the open foe in its front and the more dangerous, because secret, enemies in its rear.

These conditions, however, are rapidly changing in our favor, and the Southern people begin to perceive and recognize the fact. Within the last few months a great change has come over the spirit of their dream. Exhausted strength and resources, and the despair of effective aid and succor from any quarter outside of themselves, are telling fearfully on their patience; while alarming symptoms of a growing disposition to give up the contest, and sue for the best possible terms of peace they can get, have forced Mr. DAVIS to make a last and desperate appeal to the "chivalry" not to desert him and his cause in this dismal crisis of its fortunes. At Augusta, he told the Georgians that "they "must leave awhile their wives and children, "cast their gold to the winds, and help to "drive back the insolent foe from their "borders." At Montgomery, the *Mail* reports DAVIS as saying:—

"He would not attempt to conceal the fact that "we (the Rebels) have experienced great disasters of late. The enemy have pressed our armies back into the centre of Georgia, threatened the borders of Alabama, and occupied the Bay of Mobile; but the city still stands, and will stand, though every wall and roof should fall to the ground. He had been disappointed in all his calculations in Northern Georgia. After sending forward to the army at Dalton all the reinforcements he could collect from every quarter, including the troops from Northern Mississippi, he had confidently expected a successful advance through Tennessee into Kentucky. Had he thought that instead of the forward movement our army would have retired to Atlanta, he would have left his old, lamented, and venerable friend, General POLK, to have assailed SHERMAN upon his flank by North Alabama. But he had yielded to the idea of concentration, and the sequel was anything than what he had been induced to hope."

But Georgia is not likely to be deluded much longer by such expostulations. The sad experiences of nearly four years of strife, resulting only in disappointment and disaster, are more powerful arguments than the visionary promises of the Rebel leaders; and unless the tide of war should turn, suddenly and miraculously, in their favor, we shall not be much surprised to see the Georgians laying down their arms and coming back into the Union under Mr. LINCOLN'S proclamation of amnesty.

Their present disaffection must be great, indeed, to compel DAVIS to make so earnest an effort to prevent the menaced mutiny. He knows the slender thread on which the Rebellion now hangs suspended; and he knows, too, how fatal to all his hopes would be the giving way of a single one of the States allied in this stupendous conspiracy against the peace and unity of the nation. He knows that the withdrawal of any one State would be speedily followed by that of another and another, until the guilty Confederacy in treason was entirely dissolved, and its Satanic architects left alone and defenseless to their fate.

No wonder, then, that he leaves his capital and goes among the people of the Southwest, beseeching them, in anxious, imploring accents, to keep up their courage, prepare for fresh sacrifices, and resolutely stand by him in the terrible enterprise in which he and other arch-contrivers of the Rebellion cruelly involved them and the whole South. Desperation now is the sole remaining inspiration of the insurgent cause, and the very appeals of JEFFERSON DAVIS to his disheartened followers show that he has lost all assured confidence in the success of the Rebellion.

PENNSYLVANIA TOBACCO.

The South has relied upon three great mainstays—slavery, cotton, and tobacco. It calculated to support itself by slavery, to procure foreign help by cotton, and to spread discontent among the Northern masses by withholding its tobacco. In all these hopes it has been disappointed. The war power of the Government has deprived it of its slaves England goes to India to procure her cotton, and Pennsylvania seems likely to succeed Virginia as the leading tobacco-growing State.

Until within the last two years, the experiment of its cultivation in the Keystone State had remained untried. The stoppage of the usual supply from the South induced a few Pennsylvania farmers to try the experiment. The result has been eminently successful, and the fortunate possessors of this year's crops expect to realize from two to three hundred dollars per acre.

Pennsylvania has thus gained another source of wealth. Not content with her vast mines of coal and iron—with her living wells of oil, issuing from inexhaustible subterranean seas, flowing direct from nature's crucible, she has adopted the growths of other climes, and domesticated for her use the indigenous productions of a warmer zone.

The soil of Lehigh and Montcomery counties, and indeed of all those east of the Alleghenies, is peculiarly adapted to the growth of tobacco, and we doubt not that, under the careful nurture of our agriculturalists, the crop will reach a high state of perfection, and that we will yet see tobacco one of the most valuable staple productions of the Keystone State.

STREET NOMENCLATURE.

We see it stated in a recent English paper that in London there are scores of streets which all rejoice in the same patronymic, their christeners seeming to treat highways much as they do highwaymen—giving them an appellation derived from some common illustrious ancestor, as Jack Sheppard or Dick Turpin—and only numbering them occasionally as the first, second, or third, &c., in descent from their prototype. Indeed, the Turpins and Sheppards fare better than the streets, inasmuch as their ancestral name is after all only an *alias*, taken in their honorable emulation of the great original possessor, and because, also, they have *bona fide* baptismal cognomens besides; while the streets are only gifted with one and the same name, undistinguished by numbers, letters, or other marks of difference. John street, for instance, in London seems ubiquitous; and though no two thoroughfares with this name are at all alike, or bear even a family resemblance, yet are they all equally Johns, and only Johns.

We are by no means free from this absurdity of repetition in our street nomenclature, with only this difference, that our mania seems to run in reproducing the memory of our departed great as frequently as possible, by placing their family appellations on our corners. In our own city we have several PENN streets, courts, and "places;" at least two WASHINGTON ditto, ditto; an equal number of JEFFERSON, MONROE, and MIFFLIN streets; a couple of CARPENTER streets, with courts, &c., to match; two or three GEORGES; an indefinite number of FRANKLINS; and any quantity of tautological offerings at the shrines of lesser personages, including the numerous families of Smiths, Jones, and Brown, *ad libitum*.

Now this patriotic and kind-hearted way of honoring our ancestors is attended with considerable inconvenience, as well as liable to no little ridicule from the sojourning stranger, who may not share our reverence, and who may well turn up his nose at the Joneses and Thompsons who are so indiscriminately handed down to posterity upon the corner walls of our highways. We approve highly of this method of perpetuating the memory of the illustrious dead. Let every city, town, and village have a WASHINGTON street, a JACKSON street, a CLAY street, a WEBSTER street, and, if there be enough, let the whole host of statesmen and warriors of our past find each a monument in a thoroughfare, but let each have but one apiece in any one community. Let there be no "confusion of honors."

And finally, if the munificence, public spirit, or other virtues of less widely known citizens, such as the aforesaid Browns, Smiths, or Joneses, shall render their fellow-townsmen anxious to commemorate them by street-consecration, whenever there be more than one such "noble Roman" in the same town, let them either add the first name or initials, as "O. B. Smith street" or "Timothy Jones" street; or let them be numbered according to seniority, as Brown street No. 1, No. 2 &c. Really, we think that among the various propositions for reform, there is none more practically easy, and at the same time of indubitable utility, than this of street nomenclature; and a thorough revision of our system of names will go a good way towards encouraging further improvements in our city.

Late Oil Items.

The Franklin *Citizen*, of Wednesday, notices the following new strikes on the Allegheny river and French creek:—Messrs. Dale and Morrow struck a well last week on the Cochran farm, two miles below Franklin, which yielded two hundred and forty barrels at the first forty-eight hours' pumping. It is considered good for one hundred barrels per day. John Lee has also obtained a flowing well on the Martin farm, just above the Hoover, and nearly opposite the Cochran farm, which flows over fifty barrels per day.

Besides this, a well has been struck on the island opposite the Hoover wells, which promises to be a first-class well. It has not been tubed yet. In addition to this, Mr. Hubbs, who owns a lease on the Smith farm, four miles below Franklin, now the property of the Excelsior Oil Company, and who had been pumping but four barrels a day at the depth of 408 feet, sunk his well to the depth of 424 feet, and struck a vein which yields forty barrels in twenty-four hours. Two good wells have also been struck on French creek, about a mile above Franklin. At these strikes have been made within ten days, and there are prospects of a number more in a short time.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RAILROAD CONVENIENCES.—It is already known that the Gothic arch which covered Union avenue, in the Great Central Fair, was purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for twenty thousand dollars. The arch has been taken to West Philadelphia and placed on Market street, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first, and neatly fitted up for a temporary depot. A heavy paling separates it from Market street, and the northern front is closed entirely. Two tracks were laid in the new building, and this morning the regular morning through accommodation line left West Philadelphia instead of Eleven and Market. The ticket office was removed on Saturday evening, and taken to West Philadelphia. All trains now leave West Philadelphia. Arrangements have been made with the Market Street Passenger Railway Company to run one-minute cars from Market and Front streets to West Philadelphia, commencing one hour before the departure of each train. On Sundays similar services will be performed from Eighth and Market streets, to connect with the 7.15 and 10 P. M. trains.

EFFECTS OF RUM DRINKING.—A sad case of death from the effects of intemperance was brought to the attention of the Coroner on Saturday. An unfortunate wretch was found dead by the name of Mary McGuigan. Her death was caused by intemperance and exposure. She had lived upon nothing but whisky and the garbage that she gathered from the gutters. Her appearance for a week past was a temperance lecture, sad and terrible, and testifying to the fatal consequences of intoxication. She inhabited the locality of Sixth and Bedford streets, where cases of extreme poverty and wretchedness, caused mostly by excess in drinking intoxicating beverages, are of common occurrence.

DEATH OF A PHILADELPHIA JOURNALIST.—Colonel John P. Sanderson, formerly connected with the newspaper press of this city, died recently in St. Louis, Missouri. He was a native of Lebanon county, and for one term held a seat in the State Senate. In 1861 he was appointed by General Cameron Chief Clerk in the War Department, and shortly after was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular army. In 1863 he was appointed Provost Marshal-General of the Missouri District, with the rank of Colonel. He was an able political writer, and in 1856 occupied the position of Chairman of the American State Central Committee.

RECRUITING.—This morning the mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to twenty-six men. The deficient wards are all paying $100 bounty, which, together with the City and Government bounties, makes the snug little sum of $650.

SWEET.—A decline of three cents in sugar is noted since last week. A further decline will evidently take place. It is stated that there is enough sugar bonded in Philadelphia to supply this city for the next two years.

SUNDAY GUNNING.—William Wiley and William McCurdy were both arrested in the Twenty-third Ward yesterday for gunning. They were fined by Alderman Holmes. The practice of Sunday gunning in this locality is to be broken up.

OUR PUBLIC SQUARES.—Few, if any, cities of the Union present a more picturesque appearance to the eye of a stranger than Philadelphia does when viewed from Fairmount Basin. The regularity so ridiculed by foreigners adds to its symmetry. Its streets, running to the four cardinal points of the compass, resemble, as Trollope says "a multiplication table," while the green verdure of its squares relieves the tedium of its red brick houses. It is our purpose to speak of our public squares, and to examine into their present condition and previous use.

To commence with the largest pleasure-ground of our city, the Park, is but right, as the most extensive and most beautifully situated should certainly take precedence.

Previous to its purchase by the city the locality now known as the Park answered to the name of Lemon Hill, and was the residence of one of our wealthiest and most respected citizens. The ground is beautifully situated for a public resort. It is nothing for more than three-fourths of a mile along the Schuylkill river, and highly situated, the view presented from it embraces not only the river, but also the woods and fields of the country. In fact, just such a landscape as the eye of the business-worn citizen, aching with the glare of bricks, and filled with the dust of the street, would love to dwell upon. During the summer months a fine military band is in attendance every afternoon, and discourses sweet strains for the entertainment of all who may wish to attend. That both the Park and its surroundings are duly appreciated by our citizens is attested by the crowds that daily flock to rest beneath the shade of its branching trees.

Logan Square, situated at Eighteenth and Vine streets, has been rendered historic by the holding thereat of the Great Central Fair. When the history of this Rebellion shall be written, associated with the glorious monuments of patriotism, coupled with Vicksburg, Atlanta, and Mobile, we will find the name of Logan Square. *They* were proof of the loyalty of our military; it is a testimony to the patriotism of our civic population. Before Logan Square became a public pleasure-ground, it was used as the Potter's Field; and many of our readers will remember, at the time of the planting of the great flag-staff, the workmen came upon a human skull, sad relic of the former use of that beautiful locality.

The square is, at the present time, in a much injured condition, from the effects of the immense buildings that have so lately covered its grassy surface; but beneath the careful nurture of its Superintendent, we doubt not that it will be, by next spring, in a condition to justify the popular predilections for this pleasant resort. With the deer and the fowls will return our citizens and their families, and the place once more become a playground for children and a resting spot for the weary.

Independence Square is a spot too dear to the mind as well as the heart of every American to need any sketch of its history. Tradition still points out the place where the observatory erected by Franklin stood, from which the Declaration of Independence was read to the people. We can only protest against the wretched condition in which this sacred spot is at the present time. We know not to whom the blame be ours, but we do know that it is disgrace to the honor of our city to have that square, to which most attention should be paid, left in the condition of a public common, with the grass trodden down and the walks covered with sticks and leaves, which would be disgraceful to any farmer's field. Now is the time to remedy the evil: let the ground be ploughed up and grass replanted, and by the ensuing spring the square would resume the beautiful appearance which it has, up to the present time, always preserved.

IMPORTANCE OF AN ASYLUM FOR FOUNDLINGS.—The Board of Guardians of the Poor, in their late report on the deaths in the Children's Department of the Almshouse, have furnished a most important argument in favor of the erection of a suitable building in which the foundlings and homeless children of our city could be properly provided for. The statistics show that from January, 1861, to June, 1864, the number of foundlings sent to our Almshouse was upwards of 150, and of this number 126 died, being upwards of four-fifths of the whole number entered on the books of that institution. Our City Councils in 1862 granted the Board of Guardians authority to erect a building especially for the reception of this class of unfortunates, and an appropriation was made towards defraying the expenses of its erection. In accordance with the ordinance, the Board proceeded to receive plans for such a building, and selected one, the estimated cost of which was, at that time, $50,000. The inmates of the house were employed in its erection, so far as procuring the stone and grading the site were concerned. But before the building was in an advanced state, sufficient for the employment of skilful mechanics, the great advance of prices rendered an extra appropriation, nearly equal to the original, necessary. Such an appropriation has not yet been procured, and here the matter has rested. The importance of such an institution cannot be overestimated, and the attention of Councils is most earnestly called to the matter.

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $10 per share. Subscription price $10 per share

This Company own a number of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The Superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds. At Campbell's run the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, Room No. 28, Merchant's Exchange.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROMER, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

"OIL STOCKS.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Burton Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck in that county, which will yield a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in this vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

Married

LILLY—WRIGHT.—On the 12th inst. at St. Matthias' Church, by the Rev. Robert G. Chase, ALONZO LILLY, Jr., of Baltimore, to JOSEPHINE A., daughter of the late Samuel Wright, of this city.

MCCULLUGH—MITCHELL.—On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Robert Gamble, Mr. WM. G. MCCULLUGH to Miss ANNIE MITCHELL, both of this city.

Died

BOWMAN.—On the 15th instant, at the residence of the late Colonel Benjamin Chew, Germantown, Miss Sophia MARY BOWMAN, aged 62 years.

☞ Her family and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

GOURLEY.—On Saturday morning, the 15th inst., of typhoid fever, ISABELLA, youngest daughter of Benjamin G. and Eliza Jane Godfrey, aged 6 years.

Funeral at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 18th inst., from the residence of her parents, Manheim street near the Ridge Road. Interment at Mount Vernon. Carriages will leave the house on her grandfather, Mr. James Field, No. 1221 Race street, at 8½ o'clock.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

PEPPER.—On the 14th inst., in the 57th year of his age, Dr. WM. PEPPER.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Chestnut st., st. on Wednesday morning, October 19th, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

☞ **UNION LEAGUE HALL,**

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

A grand rally of Citizens to manifest their attachment and support of the Constitution and Laws of our glorious Union will take place

THIS EVENING (MONDAY),

AT 8 O'CLOCK

Let all who can attend.

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Esq.,

WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Esq., and

WILLIAM B. BINGHAM, Esq.,

Of Bradford county,

WILL ADDRESS THE MEETING.

10 17

HARPER FOR NOVEMBER!!

READY TO-MORROW MORNING.

PITCHER'S,

No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

10

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN AND FOR the City and County of Philadelphia.

Estate of JAMES GRAHAM, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of FRANCIS GRAHAM, Administrator of JAMES GRAHAM, deceased, will meet the parties in interest at the Girard House, on FRIDAY, November 4, 1864, at 4 P. M. [10 17-sodtf] DAVID W. SELLERS, Auditor.

OLD WHEAT WHISKY.

150 cases pure old Wheat Whisky.

For sale by

E. F. MIDDLETON,

10-11-6t* No. 9 N. FRONT Street.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARTY,

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No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

COURTNEY & WILLITTS,

Nos. 14 and 16 S. SEVENTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA

Manufacturers of

BEAUTIFUL

COTTAGE FURNITURE,

And the only reliable made in this city.

Also, Dining Room Furniture and Bedding, constantly on hand. 9-19-mths-2m

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Perry & Co., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.

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Bargains in Clothing.

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At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand,
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand,
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand,
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand.

No. 609 Chesnut street,
No. 609 Chesnut street,
No. 609 Chesnut street,
No. 609 Chesnut street.

Old Government

JAVA COFFEE,
And all the finest
Green and Black Teas,
Constantly on hand by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth.

ELECTRICITY.

LOOK AND LIVE! A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT!

All diseased conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by wa ranties, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure in most obstinate maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor BOLLES. Read the following:—

A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in communities, dooming 100,000 youths, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, marasmus, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study; sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, rheumatic pains in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females; likewise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above-named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, is of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the pelvic viscera, hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.

Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, and Dysmenorrhœa. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss of the vital power of the body, brought on by injuries, excesses, a dentary habits, personal abuses, abortions, and the use of powerful medicines. Some of the prodrome symptoms are dragging pains in both the hip and back, weakness of the limbs, and extreme languor and debility throughout the entire system. The effects produced from these troublesome maladies are almost too numerous to mention. Consumption, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Dearness, Blindness, Fits, and Insanity, and even Idiocy, are not uncommon.

To effectual or reliable remedy has ever been found for these alarming complaints until the discovery in this line of Electricity in strict accordance with the positive and negative polarization of the Uterine Organs. We never fail in curing all of the above diseases, except in cases of organic displacement, or severe injuries of the spine.

Mrs. Fulton, a lady of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the ladies' department. Consultation free.

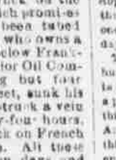
PROF. C. B. BOLLES, Lecturer.
PHYSICIANS.

W. B. Brown, M.D., P. Shedd, M.D., S. W. Rockwell, M.D.

Address all letters to Dr. W. B. BROWN, No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 10-4-30

Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S | MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. | DECKER BROS



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J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

A DESIRABLE DWELLING FOR sale or to Let, at TWENTY FIRST and ARCH streets. 10-17-6*

A CARD.—BELCHRIC & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTENNIAL EATING HOUSE AND DINING ROOMS, No. 1 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.—Thanks, in return of the public press, to their numerous visitors and friends, their warmest thanks for their liberal patronage, and would respectfully announce to the public that to add still further attractions and improvements, and also to increase the number of their customers, they have secured the services of Mr. Belchric, late of the Continental, Philadelphia, and Metropolitan, New York, as Steward, and Mr. Belchric, late of the Continental, Philadelphia, and Metropolitan, New York, as Chief Cook, and have also secured the services of

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers To-day Morning.

NEVER SAY DIE!

From the Tribune.

POLITICAL CALCULATIONS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 11, 1864.—Since the result of the Pennsylvania election has been known, the politicians here have been busily engaged in calculating the probable majority for McClellan in the following States:—Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Rhode Island, Oregon, and Virginia, making an aggregate of one hundred and forty-one hundred and sixty-one being necessary to elect.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The fact that a snake's tail will continue its oscillations after his head has been cut clean off, receives a fresh illustration in the above. Let us bring a few indisputable returns to bear upon this preposterous calculation.—

New York at her last State election gave the candidates on her Union state ticket majorities ranging from 29,836 up to 29,883, in a total of 802,560 votes. Then, her citizens who were absent from the State in the military or naval service of their country, could not vote; now they can—a change which must add not less than twenty thousand to the Union majority. Does any one believe that our side has lost thirty thousand votes in our State since last November? Who knows of a dozen changes against us? Who does not know of changes in our favor? Manifestly, the vote of New York is as sure for Lincoln as anything future well can be; and his majority is likely to exceed rather than fall below that of 1860, which was fifty thousand. *Yet take New York alone out of the above list of McClellan States, and you elect Lincoln.*

Connecticut went our way last April by 39,258 to 34,050—majority 5188, or about eight votes to seven. The Opposition might have done better than this had they put forth their best exertions—have done (they claim) better in the late township elections. Yet they, as well as we, know that they will be beaten in November on the home vote, while that of the soldiers will add five thousand to Lincoln's majority. They have no more shadow of a chance here than in Maine; and will act accordingly.

Indiana has just given the largest Lincoln majority she ever gave to any party or ticket—given it after a spirited canvass and on a very full vote. In October, 1860, she gave General H. S. Lane for Governor 9757 majority, which she increased in November to 23,624 for Lincoln over Douglas; but Lincoln's majority over the combined vote of the three pro slavery candidates was but 3923. Two years ago, this State went against us by 9543; yet she has now given some 20,000 majority for Governor Morton, with a net gain of four Representatives in Congress. Is there on the face of this wide earth a man who can read who believes that Indiana will turn another somersault within a month—that her Lincoln majority of 20,000 in October will be wiped out and reversed in November? We say no man can believe it; and, when General McClellan's supporters find it necessary to claim Indiana, they virtually give up the contest.

Illinois is under like influences with Indiana, and will vote accordingly.

California first voted last year on a fair, square issue between the "Union" and the "Democratic" parties, and thus gave 64,347 "Union" to 44,715 "Democratic" votes for Governor—Union majority, 19,732; the Union vote being nearly three-fifths of the whole. Every indication argues that the Union party is at least as strong now as then, and will choose Lincoln electors by over 20,000 majority.

Oregon voted last June (1864) electing Henderson (Union) to Congress by 8759 votes to 6996 for Kelly, Democrat. Whoever guesses that she can be induced to reverse this judgment, is manifestly no Yankee.

—Having thus disposed of 76 of the 140 votes claimed for McClellan, we might proceed with this exposé; but why should we? Is it not already palpable that the supporters of McClellan know they have no chance?

EXPLANATORY.

From the Times.

The public will be startled by the sound of cannon and the sight of public illuminations in various quarters of our city this evening. Naturally enough, they will inquire what this demonstration means; and, as their curiosity, will be perfectly laudable, as well as natural, we will do our part towards gratifying it, by publishing the following:—

ORDER NO. 1.

It is recommended to the various Democratic and Union organizations in the city of New York to illuminate their respective headquarters and to assemble thereat on Monday evening, the 17th inst., in honor of the unanimous result in the Keystone State; that national salutes be fired in the public squares; and that the city of New York, true to the cause of the Union and the Constitution, under their chosen leader McClellan, send congratulations to our brothers in Pennsylvania on their hard-earned and triumphant success. AUGUST BELMONT,

Chairman of Democratic National Committee.

Our Democratic brethren, it will be seen, are about to celebrate their brilliant success in Pennsylvania! We trust the public at large will listen and gaze decorously, and not disturb the solemn ceremony by too much laughter. This, at least, is due to the courtesies of political controversy.

We commend the prudent foresight of Mr. Belmont. He evidently intends to make the most of his opportunities. He might find it awkward to await the official returns from Pennsylvania before celebrating his victory, as in that case both his victory and celebration might disappear. One thing is clear, he has not the slightest intention of waiting for the return of the soldiers' vote. Indeed, the process by which Mr. Belmont and his friends cipher out a Democratic victory is a little amusing.

Last year Governor Curtin carried the State by 15,000 majority, including the votes of at least 15,000 soldiers. During the past year about 35,000 persons have gone from that State into the army, two-thirds of whom were Union men. In spite of this loss, the Union ticket has probably received a small majority of the home vote, while it is certain that three-fourths at least of the soldiers' votes will be cast for the Union candidates. There is, therefore, scarcely a shadow of doubt that when all the returns are in, they will show a Union majority of from 15,000 to 20,000 against 15,006 last year.

Our Democratic friends, however, coolly disregard the soldiers' vote this year altogether; and by comparing the home vote now with the aggregate vote a year ago, they make out a case for skyrockets and cannon. We trust they will enjoy them while they may.

Will Mr. Belmont permit us to inquire whether his committee have received any reports of recent elections in Ohio and Indiana? We have a vague impression that something of that sort came off in those States last week. If Mr. Belmont will look into the matter, he may find occasion for a few more guns. Isn't it worth his while?

UNION REPULSE AT EASTPORT, MISS.

Rebels Near Fort Donelson.

A despatch received at General Rousseau's Headquarters yesterday morning, from Colonel Hoge, dated at Johnsonville, October 11, 7:15 P. M., states that, in accordance with orders from General Washburn, he embarked from Clifton, Tennessee, for Eastport, Mississippi, which place he reached at three o'clock on the 10th instant, where he was met by the Rebels in superior force, with batteries in position.

An engagement ensued, and Colonel Hoge reports that he was repulsed with the loss of twenty killed, twenty-six wounded, and twenty-five missing. Two of the transports were disabled, one of them having been struck thirty times by the Rebel artillery. One of the gunboats was partially disabled. Colonel Hoge reports the loss of all the guns of his battery, and that six of his horses were killed. Two caissons were destroyed by the explosion of Rebel shells. The Rebel loss is not reported, nor is it stated who was in command of the Rebel forces.

There was a rumor of the presence of a Rebel force of about four hundred near Port Donelson on Tuesday, and that pretty heavy skirmishing had occurred, but we were unable to ascertain whether the rumor was well founded or not.—*Nashville Despatch, Friday.*

Death of Cardinal Bedini.

Intelligence from Rome announces the death of Cardinal Bedini, who visited this country during the administration of Mr. Pierce. He came here with the unpleasant reputation of having aided in suppressing free speech and liberal sentiment in Rome, and during his travels in the Western States was the object of much ill-feeling, which in Cincinnati and Pittsburg took the form of popular outbreaks. His visit to this country was much shortened by the rather unpleasant welcome given him by the populace—a feeling which also extended into Canada.

The object of the Cardinal's visit to this country was never made public. He was accompanied in his travels here by Archbishop Hughes, but, unlike him, was a man of very reserved and formal manners. Since his return to Europe, Cardinal Bedini has not been prominently before the public. He died on the 6th of September, aged fifty-eight years.

GEN. BLUNT'S INDIAN EXPEDITION.

Battle on the Pawnee River—Official Report of the Victory.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, October 7.—The following is an extract from General Blunt's report of a battle with the Indians on the Pawnee:—

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT UPPER ARKANSAS, IN FIELD, FORT LARNED, KANSAS, September 29, —Major Charlot, A. A. Gen.:—I left this post on the 22d instant, at 4 o'clock A. M., with about four hundred men and two mountain howitzers, with ten days' rations, intending to go south of Arkansas, upon Crooked creek and Cimmeron; but on arriving at the crossing of the river, sixty miles west of this, on the evening of the 24th, I found a force from the Department of New Mexico was at Cimmeron Springs, and that a large party of Indians were camped near Smoky Hill.

At 5 o'clock on the 24th I left camp on the Santa Fe road and marched north, reaching a point within eight or ten miles of "Pawnee Fork."

On the 25th, at dawn of day, I reached the Pawnee and halted, and sent a party up the creek in search of a crossing. They proceeded half a mile and returned, reporting the discovery of an Indian lodge and some ponies. I sent a small party to reconnoitre, and soon heard brisk firing. It now getting light, I discovered they were pursuing the Indians up the creek.

I sent Major Anthony with Companies L and M, 1st Colorado Cavalry, to reinforce them. After waiting an hour and hearing nothing of Major Anthony, I marched with the balance of my command and went up the creek one mile and found him surrounded by Indians, gallantly fighting his way back. Upon the Indians discovering me coming up, they ceased fighting and commenced to retreat. Major Anthony had followed the first party up the creek six miles, when he found himself overwhelmed by numbers. He tried to send messengers back to me, but they were cut off, and he commenced to fall back.

My loss is one killed, one missing (supposed killed), and seven wounded.

We found nine dead Indians, and suppose more killed, as they were seen to fall from their horses and were carried off.

I pursued them ten days until stock and rations were exhausted (no buffalo there), and gave up the chase. From the head of Pawnee the Indians crossed to Smoky Hill, leaving evidence of a hasty retreat. Their main camp was about ten miles up the Pawnee, from where we first attacked their pickets. Their numbers were not less than 1000, of whom at least 1500 were Cheyennes and Arapahoes. There is but little doubt that this party was moving down for a raid upon the Santa Fe road or the frontier settlements, if so, their designs for the present are defeated.

It was demonstrated on the 25th that the Indian warriors ride fleeter horses than ours, and that their war parties cannot be pursued with success.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES G. BLUNT, Maj.-Gen.

Why General Burbridge Failed.

The Louisville *Journal* attributes the failure of General Burbridge's expedition to want of secrecy. Many know everything about it more than two weeks before the expedition started. Officers said they were "going after salt," which was significant of the destination and proposed object of the expedition. The strength of the expeditionary force was also known, and communicated through Kentucky spies to Richmond. The consequence was, that when General Burbridge reached Abingdon he was confronted by an equal or superior force, in an intrenched position, and failed in his purpose of destroying the salt works. It is to be remarked, in this connection, that though rumors of the sitting out of the expedition were current here and elsewhere, the newspapers made no mention of it—did not, in fact, even hint that such an enterprise was contemplated. There were no correspondents with the expedition, none of the "leaky fellows," against whom so many Major-Generals have remarkable antipathy. The newspapers are therefore exonerated, and the responsibility of failure cannot be charged to their account.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING

OF THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STORE OF

JOHN LOUTEY & CO.,

No. 26 S. EIGHTH STREET,

ON

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26,

Where will be found a most beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS,

OF THE CITY.

We have just Opened

1000 Pieces SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY.

500 Pieces MERINOES, PLAIN AND FIGURED.

250 Pieces FRENCH POPLIN, DEP AND FIGURED.

200 Pieces WOOL DE LAINE, Double and Single Width, Plain and Figured.

150 Pieces MOHAIR ALPACA, Plain and Figured.

100 Pieces ENGLISH MERINOES,

And a large Stock of Fancy and Staple DRESS GOODS.

9-21-1m

NEW GOODS

AT

LOW PRICES.

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.,

HAVE NOW OPEN A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

OF

THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS,

EMBRACING

Silks,
Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Cloaks,
Embroideries,
Gloves,
Hosiery, &c.,

Selected with great care in the European and American Markets for the best Retail Trade, and will be offered at REDUCED PRICES, fully equal to the lowest rate of Gold this season.

Nos. 818 & 820 CHESNUT STREET,

10-14-6t

MERINOES, POPLINS,
Reps, Epinglines, Clan Plaids,
Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods.
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS, SHAWLS,
Repellant Cloths,
Gloves, Linens, and White Goods.
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODS AT the very lowest prices, can find them at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
10-4-tf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS,

DRY GOODS.

T. W. EVANS & CO.

WILL CONTINUE TO

SELL

THEIR ENTIRE

IMPORTATION

OF

DRESS GOODS,

Comprising all the Textures of the Season, at a

GREAT REDUCTION

OF PRICES.

Nos. 818 & 820 CHESNUT STREET,

SILKS

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING OUR

NEWEST STYLES

OF

SILKS

AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

THOS. W. EVANS & CO.,

Nos. 818 & 820 CHESNUT STREET.

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THE PLACE TO BUY

LINEN GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,

Have always in stock a full line of

SCOTCH TABLE LINENS, Damask and Spot.
IRISH TABLE LINENS, Damask and Spot.
BARNSLEY TABLE LINENS, extra heavy.

TOWELS,
NAPKINS,
AND DOYLIES.

SHEETING AND PILLOW LINENS.

Liberal inducements to Hotels, Boarding Schools, and purchasers of large lots. 9-27-mwf 1m

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense Stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and importation. Silk and Merino Braids, all styles of Silk and Chenille Head-Dresses; Nets cheaper than elsewhere; Bugle Drops and Eagle Buttons, Cloth Merino and Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Velvet Shawls and Scarf Borders, all widths; Fancy Back and Side Combs, Silk Belt Ribbons, Jet, Ladies' and Gents' Belt Buckles, Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Magic Ruchings of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices: Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Nets of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies, come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LONNERGAN'S, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-8

VERY LOW PRICES,

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

WHEN IN THE COURSE

OF HUMAN EVENTS

IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO REDUCE

DRY GOODS

TO MEET THE VIEWS OF BUYERS,

WE ARE ALWAYS READY TO DO SO.

As we are now following it up, this is a good time for customers to come to us.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Best Stock of Merinoes.
Best Stock of Poplins.
Best Stock of New Silks.
Best Stock of Nobility Plaids.
Best Stock of Dress Goods.
Best Stock of Black Goods.
Best Stock of White Goods.
Best Stock of Lace Goods.
Best Stock of Blankets.
Best Stock of Cloaks.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.

P.S.—We are ready to acknowledge we have sold goods as high as ever, therefore we can afford to sell them as low as anybody. 9-23-mwf-1m

NEW MOURNING STORE.

FALL STOCK.

An Elegant Assortment

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,

AND

MOURNING MILLINERY.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED.

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IMMENSE REDUCTION

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PRICES

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JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

BERINOES,
POPLINS and REPS,
EPINGLINES,
CLAN PLAIDS,
ALPACAS and MOHAIRS,
BLACK and FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS,
DELAINES, and CLOAKING CLOTHS,

AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have it in our power to offer

RARE BARGAINS.

10-4-1m WHOLESALE ROOMS, UP STAIRS.

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS, AND
WHITE GOODS.

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS,

INCLUDING

BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

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RUN NO RISK!!! RUN NO RISK!!!

We refund the money, if doubted, for every lot of Shirts within fall in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,
Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4 75. Usual price $6.

FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.
Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $5 25. Usual price $7 50.
Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms. Only $5 25. Usual price $7 50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMITH & JACOBS,
1-4-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

M. A. JONES

CELEBRATED

NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRTS!!

EVERY SKIRT WARRANTED AND KEPT IN ORDER SIX MONTHS,

FREE OF CHARGE.

SOLD ONLY AT

No. 17 N. EIGHTH STREET,

(Over Partridge's Trimming Store.)

NONE GENUINE UNLESS

OUR NAME AND NUMBER

IS STAMPED UPON THE WAISTBAND.

EXTRA LENGTH SKIRTS, and with any size waist, made to order at the shortest notice.

OLD SKIRTS MADE OVER AND REPAIRED, Equal to New.

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS, of all sizes and styles, constantly on hand. 9-21-1m

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.

8-1-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail.

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,
VERY CHEAP

We have received at a great sacrifice a large stock a Medium priced

DRESS GOODS,

A Job Lot of

AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,

Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

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A 26-3m PHILADELPHIA.

WINTER HOSIERY

AT

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 903 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now in store a full assortment of the celebrated makes of

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IN

BALBRIGGAN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
BRETYLE'S HOSE, SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS,
EXTRA HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

IN ALL SIZES, FOR GENTLEMEN.

10-7

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THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.,

WILL OPEN TO-DAY A

FRESH INVOICE OF

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SILKS,

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My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

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I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

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THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or European Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Sitzwasser Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

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The interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.

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FOR SALE.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

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UNITED STATES

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SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

This Bank has now for sale those very popular and desirable United States Bonds, which have FIVE YEARS to run from November 1, 1864, before the Government has the privilege of redemption.

INTEREST, 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

Payable Semi-Annually in COIN.

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Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh13

CLARKSON & CO.,

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Collections Promptly Made. 6-6-tf

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SILVER AND BANK NOTES

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STOCKS

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NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on 50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in Coin or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

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MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 232 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of DRY GOODS, WATCHES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale, at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At the Exchange,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Dwellings, and

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

200 OPEN LOTS OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WHITE GRANITE AND COMMON KITCHEN WARE, &c.

On Tuesday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at Mackey's Auction Rooms No. 232 Market street.

The attention of city and country retail storekeepers is invited.

Dealers in the country can get their goods carefully packed at the auction rooms.

FLOOR OIL CLOTH,

Also, 150 yards Floor Oil Cloth, various patterns, in pieces of 12 to 15 yards.

FRENCH CHINA TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES,

A large invoice of Vases, Cups and Saucers, Tea Tea Sets, Mugs, and other Fancy Articles, for Holiday sales.

COAL OIL LAMP BURNERS,

150 dozen No. 1, and 2 Burners.

BOOK SALE,

On Wednesday night,

AT 7 o'clock, a large number of Valuable Books.

They will be exposed for examination on Wednesday, from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON CITY, October 6, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Greenleaf's, D. C., on

FRIDAY, October 14, 1864,

ONE HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES.

FRIDAY, October 21, 1864,

ONE HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency. Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

JAMES A. EKIN,

13-12-10t Colonel, in charge 1st Division Q. M. G. O.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON CITY, October 4, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:—

MIFFLIN, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, October 13, 1864.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, THURSDAY, October 20, 1864.

YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, October 27, 1864.

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES AT EACH PLACE.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAMES A. EKIN,

10-5-10t Colonel in charge First Division Quartermaster General's Office.

SALE OF CONDEMNED MULES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Corrals, near the Observatory, in the City of Washington, on WEDNESDAY, October 12, 1864, a lot of

MULES,

condemned as unfit for public service.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. H. RUCKER,

10-7-13t Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, D. C.

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

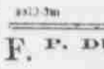
ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

4-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmeniums, and Melodeons, at

10-7-2w MARSH'S MUSIC STORE, No. 1109 CHESNUT Street.



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COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

E. M. BRUCE,

No. 15 N. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon, constantly on hand. au25-2m

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PRICES REDUCED.

Every article in our stock will be sold at the very lowest market rates.

FOR CASH.

BEEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

10-1-1m No. 907 CHESNUT STREET.

FLAGS! FLAGS!!

CAMPAIGN FLAGS,

BUNTING, AND SILK,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALSO,

SWORDS,

SASHES,

BELTS.

Together with a full assortment of

MILITARY GOODS.

EVANS & HASSALL,

9-29-1m No. 418 ARCH STREET.

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AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN,

No. 909 N. NINTH STREET,

Gilt Oval Photograph Frames

au13-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

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Watches repaired and warranted. 9-24-1m

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CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,

S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.

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EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-Houses, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.

CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

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INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!

This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF.

And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.

Sold wholesale and retail at

HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,

No. 311 CHESNUT street,

10-4-6m opposite state House.

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1864.

"THE ORDER OF AMERICAN KNIGHTS."

Judge Advocate HOLT has furnished to the Secretary of War a report upon the secret treasonable associations of enemies of the Union, which have been established in the North in order to furnish aid and comfort to the Rebellion; to embarrass the United States Government in the prosecution of the war, and, if need be, to effect armed resistance to the execution of the laws. The Government is in full possession of all the facts in reference to the origin, progress and designs of these societies, the number of their members, and the names of the principal men engaged in them. These societies were first developed in the West, in 1862, and the original one was known in certain localities as the "Mutual Protection Society," the "Circle of Honor," or the "Circle" or "Knights of the Mighty Host," but more widely as the "Knights of the Golden Circle." It was simply an inspiration of the Rebellion, being little other than an extension among the disloyal and disaffected at the North of the association of the latter name, which has existed for some years at the South, and from which it derived all the chief features of its organization.

In the summer and fall of 1863, the association underwent some modification and change of name in consequence of the exposures which had been made of the objects of the "Knights of the Golden Circle." STERLING PRICE had instituted at its secession in Missouri a secret political association, which he called the "Corps de Belgique," or "Southern League," his principal coadjutor being CHARLES L. HUNT, of St. Louis, then Belgian Consul at that city, but whose exequatur was subsequently revoked by the President on account of his disloyal practices. The special object of the Corps de Belgique appears to have been to unite the Rebel sympathizers of Missouri, with a view to their taking up arms and joining PRICE upon his proposed grand invasion of that State, and to their returning for his army in the interim.

In the fall of 1863 C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, P. C. WRIGHT, of New York, and others, instituted a secret order, which was entitled "O. A. K.," or "Order of American Knights." This society was originated in Rebeldom, while VALLANDIGHAM was enjoying the hospitalities of JEFF. DAVIS, and is in full accord with the Rebel leaders. Upon the institution of this association the "Corps de Belgique" and all other secret disloyal associations of the South and West were affiliated with it, and it became, in fact, the wide-spread, secret, oath-bound, disloyal society, the members of which were pledged to each other, to aid the Rebels and to embarrass the Government of the United States. Another change was made in May last in consequence of the change was made in May last in consequence of the oaths and signs becoming known to the military authorities, and it was clothed in certain parts of the Union the O. S. L., the "Order of Sons of Liberty." Other names were assumed by associations of the same kind in other States, such as "The Peace Organization" in Kentucky, the "Star Organization," and in Missouri as the "American Organization;" these, however, being apparently names used outside of the lodges of the order. Its members have also been familiarly designated as "Butternuts" by the country people of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and its separate lodges have also frequently received titles intended for the public ear; that in Calcago, for instance, being termed by its members the "Democratic Invincible Club," that in Louisville, the "Democratic Reading Room," &c.

In the State of New York, and other parts of the North, the secret political association known as the "*McClellan Minute Guard*" would seem to be a branch of the O. A. K., having substantially the same objects to be accomplished, however, by means expressly suited to the locality in which it is established. The government of this order is vested in a Supreme Council, governed by a Supreme Commander. In each State there is a Grand Council with Temples in each county. Each State is also divided into a number of military districts, to the government of which are "assigned" Major-Generals, and in some of dense populations there are "Brigadier-Generals." In Indiana the Major-Generals are four in number. In Illinois, where the organization of the Order is considered most perfect, the members in each Congressional District compose a "*brigade*," which is commanded by a "*Brigadier-General*." The members of each county constitute a "*regiment*," with a "*colonel*" in command, and those of each township form a "*company*." A somewhat similar system prevails in Indiana, where also each company is divided into "*squads*," each with its chief, an arrangement intended to facilitate the *guerrilla* mode of warfare in case of a general outbreak or local disorder.

The "McClellan Minute Guard," as appears from a circular issued by the Chief Secretary at New York in March last, is organized upon a military basis similar to that of the Order proper. It is composed of companies, one for each election district, ten of which constitute a "brigade," with a brigadier-general" at its head. [The whole is placed under the authority of a "commander-in-chief." A strict obedience on the part of members to the orders of their superiors is enjoined.

The first Supreme Commander was P. C. WRIGHT, of New York, editor of the New York *Daily News*, who is at present in Fort Lafayette. The present Grand Commander is C. L. VALLANDIGHAM. The following persons hold principal offices under this organization:—ROBERT HOLLOWAY, of Indiana; Dr. MASKEY, of Ohio; CHARLES L. HUNT, CHARLES E. DUNN, GREEN B. SMITH and JAMES A. BARRETT, of Missouri; H. H. DODD, HORACE HEFFRON, W. M. HARRISON, W. A. BOWLES, JNO. C. WALKER, L. P. MILLIGAN, ANDREW HUMPHREYS, Dr. ATHON and JOSEPH RITTER, of Indiana; —JUDD and B. B. PIPER, of Illinois; Judge BULLITT, Dr. N. F. KALFUS and W. R. THOMAS, of Kentucky, and in New York, Dr. R. F. STEVENS.

The "Temples" or "Lodges" of the order are numerously scattered through the States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri and Kentucky. They are also officially reported as established, to a less extent, in Michigan and the other Western States, as well as in New York, and also in Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Tennessee. DODD, the grand commander of Indiana, in an address to the members in that State of February last, claims that at the next annual meeting of the Supreme Council (in February, 1865), every State in the Union will be represented, and adds:—"This is the first "and only true national organization the democratic and conservative men of the country have ever "attempted."

It has been asserted by delegates to the Supreme Council of February last that the number was there represented to be from 500,000 to 1,000,000; but VALLANDIGHAM, in his speech last summer at Dayton, Ohio, placed it at 500,000, which is probably much nearer the true total. The number of its members in the several States has been differently estimated in the report and statements of its officers. Thus the force of the Order in Indiana is stated to be from 75,000 to 125,000; in Illinois, from 100,000 to 140,000; in Ohio, from 80,000 to 100,000; in Kentucky, from 40,000 to 70,000; in Missouri, from 20,000 to 30,000; and in Michigan and New York, about 20,000 each.

It is to be noted that the Order, or its counterpart, is probably much more widely extended at the South even than at the North, and that a large proportion of the officers of the Rebel army are represented by most reliable witnesses to be members. In Kentucky and Missouri, the Order has not hesitated to admit as members, not only officers of that army, but also a considerable number of guerillas, a class who might be supposed to appreciate most readily its aims and purposes. It is fully shown that as lately as in July last several of these ruffians were initiated into the first degree by Dr. KALFUS, in Kentucky.

The great object of this association is military service against the United States, and armed resistance to the laws. The members are drilled regularly, as many arms as could be collected have been bought and stored away, and the conspirators seemed to have anxiously awaited the time when they could strike a blow. The number of fighting men belonging to the Order has been represented to be as many as three hundred and forty thousand, which is likely an exaggeration.

GREEN B. SMITH, Grand Secretary of the Order in Missouri, states in his confession of July last:—"I know that arms, mostly revolvers, and ammunition have been purchased by members in St. Louis "to send to members in the country whose their "could not be had;" and he subsequently added that he himself alone clandestinely purchased and forwarded, between April 15th and 15th last, about two hundred revolvers, with about five thousand percussion caps and other ammunition. A muster-roll of one of the country lodges of that State is exhibited, in which, opposite the name of each member, are noted certain numbers, under the heads of "Missouri Republican," "St. Louis Union," "Anzeiger," "Miscellaneous Periodicals," "Books," "Speeches," and "Reports;" titles which, when interpreted, severally signify *single-barreled guns, double-barreled guns, revolvers, private ammunition, private lead, company powder, company lead*, the roll thus actually setting forth the amount of arms and ammunition in the possession of the lodge and its members.

The ritual of the Order, its signs and passwords, have been fully made known to the military authorities. A seizure of one hundred and twelve copies of the "work of the Order" was made in August last in the office of the *Hon. D. W. VOORHEES, M. C. for Indiana*. Copies have also been discovered in other places. The Order is "progressive." Many of those who first enter it, suppose that it is an ordinary Democratic Association for political objects only. But they are led onward by degrees until they become deep in treason. The oaths are very severe, and impose upon the neophyte as the penalty for infidelity a shameful death, *having his body cut into four parts and thrown out of the four gates of the temple*. Members are instructed that the oath of the Order is superior to all other oaths, and that it is their duty to perjure themselves whenever their evidence would be injurious to the Order. This wicked admonition has been faithfully followed by various members of the organization who have been examined by the United States authorities, and some of them have afterwards confessed that what they had originally sworn to was false.

The report of Judge HOLT is very long. What we have already given is sufficient to show the objects of this secret, oath-bound, treasonable Society. We feel that our space will not enable us to go further to-day. We shall continue our synopsis of the report to-morrow.

LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED.

His Views on the Presidential Question.

Two columns and a half of the *Evening Journal* (Albany), yesterday, are occupied with a letter from Mr. Weed to Hon. A. Wakeman, in which the former gives his reasons for supporting Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Weed deals his blows about in all directions, and we copy some of his remarks as indicating the general temper of his letter. The following is what Mr. Weed says of

THE TWO CANDIDATES.

My reasons for desiring a change of Administration are known to those who have read what I have felt constrained to say since December, 1859, first as editor of the *Journal*, and subsequently in occasional letters. I protested, early and earnestly against the Abolition proclivities of the Republican party of Congress, and of the Administration. I foresaw, more clearly than others, the certainty of a formidable rebellion—a rebellion that would try the strength of our Government and tax the energies of our whole people.

In view of such an emergency I felt that no mere party, and least of all, an Abolition party, could possibly rule the Government and Union; that the policy of the Administration should tend to unite the North and to divide the South. And what I complained of was, that just so far as abolition counsels prevailed, they reversed this proposition, by dividing the North and uniting the South. I know now, what I believed in 1860, that Mr. Lincoln ought to have made a Union cabinet. Such a cabinet and policy would have carried us through the Rebellion with infinitely less expense of blood and treasure. It is, in my judgment, a mistake to have supposed that he could not sustain himself without the support of ultra abolition.

In boldly prosecuting the war for the Government and the Union he would have been triumphantly sustained by the really and rationally patriotic masses. The influences which besought to propitiate have been a drag both upon his administration and the war. And after all his concessions to the insatiate spirit of radical abolition, its leaders turned against and endeavored to overthrow him. Months after his renomination, abolition leaders were engaged in a conspiracy to force his withdrawal. Hostile circulars, signed by editors of the *Evening Post, Tribune*, and *Independent*, were sent all over the country about September; but was the project of another Presidential nominee abandoned until three days previous to the meeting of our State Convention.

The Democratic party was represented by its National Convention. By its candidates for President and Vice-President, and in its "Platform" we must find reasons for accepting or rejecting a Democratic Administration. Two facts are, in my judgment, conclusively demonstrated by the action of that convention. First, that General McClellan was not the choice of a majority of the convention; and second, when forced to take him, the "peace-party" delegates avenged themselves by forcing their own nominee for Vice-President and their own "platform" upon the convention. This characterizes the Democratic ticket.

The "platform" offends the patriotism of every loyal elector. It offended General McClellan and all War Democrats. It contains no sentiment, science, expression, or intimation, from which an impartial reader can learn to which side of the war the Chicago Convention belongs. There is no word of condemnation or censure either of secession or rebellion in it. The portions of it not positively disloyal are "mere glittering generalities." Indeed, as tenderly is rebellion touched, that strong color is given to the charge that Washington Hunt's "armistice" plank was inserted at the suggestion of the Confederate Commissioners with whom he conferred in Canada.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S SALARY.

A Letter from General Spinner Refutation of a Slander—The President Does Not Receive His Salary in Gold—He Does Not Draw It for a Year—His Noble and Disinterested Patriotism—"The Country Needs the Money More than He Does"—His Loss on His Salary.

WASHINGTON, October 15, 1864.

In answer to a letter from New Jersey in reference to the charge of Mr. LINCOLN having drawn his salary in gold, General SPINNER, United States Treasurer, writes:—The salary of the President issued on warrant drafts on the Treasury for the amount due, less income tax. These warrants are paid him regularly, monthly. Instead of drawing his money on these drafts, he has been in the habit of leaving it a long time without interest. In one case *his salary remained for eleven months*.

"On several occasions I solicited the President to draw what was due him, urging that he was losing largely in interest on the amount due him. He asked me, 'Who gains by my loss?' On my answering, 'The United States,' he replied, '*Then as it goes for the good of the country let it remain: the Treasury needs it more than I do.*'

"Having at length satisfied the President that it was necessary to the closing of my annual accounts that the drafts on the Treasury that he had should be presented and paid, he indorsed and handed them to me. I drew the amount in United States notes, and placed it to his credit as a temporary loan, at five per cent. per annum, payable principal and interest in greenbacks.

"Since then his salary has been from time to time mostly invested in stocks of the United States, purchased at current rates by his friends for him. The interest of these stocks is payable in coin. When this interest became due I tried to induce him to draw it. Failing in so doing the amount due him was sent him by Hon. J. C. UNDERWOOD, Judge of the United States Court, District of Virginia.

An investigation of the transactions of the President connected with the receipt of his salary has been made, from which it appears that Mr. LINCOLN, from his forbearance in collecting his dues, has *out of need four thousand dollars, and which he has certainly given to the people of the United States.*

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD states to General SPINNER:—"In the early part of last summer you decreed me to take a little bag of gold coin to Mr. LINCOLN, to whom it belonged, it being the interest due upon Government bonds. I took the bag to Mr. LINCOLN and delivered your message, and counted out the coin to over eight hundred dollars. His reply was that he was in no immediate want of the money, and he reckoned the Treasury needed it more than he did, and therefore he ordered me to take it back to you, that it might be used for the benefit of the country.

"Perceiving upon his noble example of patriotism and unselfish devotion to the great cause in which we are engaged, I obeyed him, and, as you remember, returned the bag with its contents to your custody."

LESLIE DUFFIELD, Assistant Cashier of the United States, writes to General SPINNER that the first investment of the President was in sixteen thousand two hundred dollars, seven and three-tenths bonds, which he left in the vaults as a special deposit in the winter of 1862, and held them until July, when he converted them into Sixes.

The interest on the Seven-thirties was usually left uncollected after falling due. For instance, the interest was sent him in coin, which he returned, with the message that the Government needed it more than he did. On the 1st of August, a friend of the President came into the cashier's room with eleven Treasury drafts due the President, each draft being for a month's salary, making in all the preceding eleven months' salary, or twenty-two thousand three hundred and six dollars and sixty-seven cents, for which amount a loan certificate was given, payable in legal tender Treasury notes, bearing five per cent. interest, payable in like funds.

Seventeen days thereafter another deposit of three thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy-three cents was made for him, payable in like manner. Said certificates were presented for payment on the 18th of July last, nearly one year after date of deposit, by a friend of the President, who took therefor lawful money, and invested the same in United States stocks.

The present investments of the President are in United States stocks, upon which interest is payable the same as to any private citizen, but unlike citizens generally, he has not heretofore had his interest until long after it was due, and then it was always collected by some friend of the President who said the President would never collect it himself.

Aside from the loss of interest to the President by his neglect to collect it until months after it was due, the single transaction of loan certificates, considering his uncollected salary for one year, and the difference between five per cent. lawful money which he received and six per cent. in coin which he might have received, will show a loss of four thousand dollars in this one transaction.

FOURTH EDITION

GRANT'S NEW MOVEMENT.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

CONTINUAL RISE IN PRICES.

Extensive Desertions from Lee's Army.

REBEL SOLDIERS SHORT OF SUPPLIES.

THE MARYLAND RAID.

The Capture of Moseby's Artillery.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

Store Seizures at Washington.

CAUSE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

Capture of a Valuable Prize.

ALL ABOUT HOOD'S NEW MOVEMENT.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 17.

The mail steamer *Thomas A. Morgan* reports all quiet at the front, but that the soldiers are in lively anticipation that something will turn up speedily, and that the next move will land us in Richmond.

The *Morgan* brought up a batch of thirty deserters, who report the gloom in Richmond as something awful since the late Union successes. Provisions rise in price with each Confederate reverse, but wages do not increase in proportion, and the prospect before the people of Richmond for the coming winter is fearful to contemplate.

The desertions into our lines, they say, are but a tithe of the desertion of Confederate soldiers to their homes, believing that the Confederate leaders cannot spare troops to hunt them up.

Within the last fortnight portions of Lee's army have not had supplies sent to them for three days at a time, and when the rations did reach them they consisted only of an ear of dry corn per man.

Extensive military arrests were made to-day in this city of dry goods dealers, shoe dealers, and others, accused, it is said, of selling goods to go South.

The following were seized:—Sears & Co., Pennsylvania avenue, fancy goods; Newman & Co., Seventh street, dry goods; Johnson & Sutton, Seventh street, dry goods; Heilbrun & Brother, Seventh street, shoe store; Weisenfeld & Co., Odeon Hall clothing store, Pennsylvania avenue; Rider & Walach, boot and shoe store, Pennsylvania avenue.

Official information has been received here to the effect that on the evening of the 14th instant, Colonel Gansevoort, commanding 13th New York Cavalry, surprised Mosby's camp near Piedmont, Virginia, and captured all his artillery, consisting of four guns, caissons, &c.; also a number of prisoners and horses. The captured guns have been sent to this city.

It appears that the guerilla raid into Maryland on Friday night has been greatly exaggerated; the raiders consisting of a small unorganized gang of horse-thieves. The only harm they did at Poolesville was to rob the stores. They threatened to burn the town, but did not carry it into execution; and, on learning that Union troops were in pursuit, they hastily retreated to the Virginia shore.

Rear-Admiral Porter reports from Hampton Roads the capture of the English blockade-runner *Bat*, by the United States steamer *Montgomery*, at sea. The *Bat* is a steel-plated vessel, and very fast, and this is her first trip.

The Charleston *Courier* of October 11 has the following:—

FROM GENERAL HOOD'S ARMY.

"AUGUSTA, GA., October 10.—The correspondent of the Montgomery *Mail* with General Hood's army says the occupation of Rome was effected without a fight, and the dash into Marietta was bloodless. When Sherman learned that Hood had moved northward, he crossed the river with two corps and formed a line of observation at Vining's station.

"On the 4th the two armies held this position to each other without firing a gun. On the 5th Sherman withdrew, retiring to Atlanta. Our army then set to work and effectually destroyed the railroad from Big Shanty to Ostenaula. All the bridges from Marietta to Dalton were destroyed. We have strongly fortified Kenesaw Mountain. Jackson holds Rome and Wheeler has possession of Resaca.

"General Beauregard reached Columbus, Geo., on Friday morning, and went immediately to his command."

Draft in Maryland.

The draft recommences in Maryland to-day. The War Department does not credit upon the quota of a district those drafted persons who desert before they are sworn into the service.

Sherman's Position.

No anxiety is felt here for General Sherman; he will soon be heard from. Copperhead rumors are abundant, but they are without foundation. He has Hood in a first-rate position and Beauregard cannot save the Rebel army from destruction.

CLOSING OF STORES AT WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—A number of dry goods, clothing, and shoe stores, perhaps ten or more, were to-day closed by military authority and guards placed over them, and the principals and clerks taken into custody, on suspicion of being engaged in selling goods to blockade-runners—the appearances on one of such vessels recently captured affording, it is said, a cause for these proceedings.

BALTIMORE, October 17.—The following are also among the arrests and stores closed this morning:—Isaac Cole, Jr. & Brothers, hats and caps, Baltimore street; Simon Francis & Co., clothiers; and A. L. Frederick, clothier. The proprietors, clerks, and employees found on the premises were all arrested and sent to Washington on a special train. It is understood that other arrests are to be made.

[CORRECTION.]

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

EASTON, October 17.—A mistake was made this morning in sending the vote of *Luzerne* county. It should have been that of Wayne county instead.

In Wayne county the official Democratic majority is 982—a Democratic gain of 42.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Flour 25c. higher; 11,700 bbls. sold; State, $4 30@5 75; Ohio, $5 20@7 75; Southern, $10 80@14 25. Wheat 2@3c. higher; sales unimportant. Corn 1c. higher; sales 40,000 bushels; Western Mixed, 91@92c.; Yellow, $1 00@1 02. Lard steady at 20@22c. Whisky advanced 4c.

Receipts of Flour, 25,000 barrels; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 91,000 bushels.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Stocks closed weak. Chicago and Rock Island, 96; Cumberland preferred, 87; Illinois Central, 121; bonds, 113; Michigan Southern, 79½; guaranteed, 121; New York Central, 139; Reading 129; Fort Wayne, 96; Virginia 6s, 61; Erie, 97½; One-Year Certificates 94½; Ten-Forties, 98; Five Twenty Coupons, 103; Coupon 6s, 105; Gold, 225, since the Board, 118.

BALTIMORE, October 17.—Flour quiet. Howard street superfine, $10 50; Western extra, $11. Wheat buoyant; sales of 3000 bushels Kentucky white at $2 75@2 90. Corn active; white, $1 07; yellow, $1 02. Whisky dull and nominal.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

PROBABLE CABINET CHANGES.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax and Hon. John D. Defrees.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—It is generally understood that the Hon. John D. Defrees, the present able and incorruptible Superintendent of Public Printing, will succeed Judge Upsher as Secretary of the Interior. The latter has been appointed United States District Judge in Indiana. The appointment of Mr. Defrees as Secretary of the Interior will be hailed with delight by all parties. He is one of the few men who in these days has a record entirely free from any blemish.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax is returned to Congress by an almost unanimous vote in his district, and he will be elected Speaker of the next House of Representatives by acclamation.

It will be seen by these two straws that the Administration is drawing around it men of the best ability and most sterling worth. The principles of such men cannot be mistaken, and the popular confidence will ever repose calmly in their keeping.

Capture of the Blockade-Runner "Bat."

WASHINGTON, October 17.—Rear Admiral Porter, commanding the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, communicates to the Navy Department information of the capture of the English blockade-runner *Bat* by the United States steamer *Montgomery*, on the 10th instant. She is a steel-built vessel, and this was her first voyage, she having been only 19 days at sea. She is a 14-knot vessel, and very strongly built, and can be used as a blockade-runner catcher. She was consigned to Frazer, Trenholm & Co.

FROM CHARLESTON.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—Charleston papers of the 11th announce the death, by yellow fever, of Colonel Harris, Chief Engineer on General Beauregard's staff.

The *Courier* of the same date says eighty-six shots have been fired at Charleston since the last report, and twenty six shots at Fort Sumter from the Swamp Angel battery.

Charleston papers condemn the speech of Jeff. Davis at Macon as unwise.

Shelter for Guerillas Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—The men raised in the Quartermaster's Department of Alexandria are progressing favorably with the work assigned them, namely, the felling of trees on each side of the track of the Orange and Alexandria railroad and the Manassas Gap railroad; and having cleared this end of the road of all shelter for guerillas, yesterday sent in, under guard, five guerillas that were captured by them.

The Pirate "Florida."

NEW YORK, October 17.—The pirate *Florida* was spoken on the 11th off Salt Key, steering towards Havana. Uneasiness was felt at Havana by the non-arrival of the steamer *Columbia*, over due from New York.

GENERAL SULLY'S EXPEDITION.

Minnesota Troops on the Way Home from the Missouri—Interesting Incidents of the Expedition—Latest News from Captain Fisk's and Other Expeditions to Idaho.

Colonel Robert N. McLaren, of the 2d Cavalry, with Captain Paine, of his regiment, and Captain Pettit, of the 8th Regiment, arrived in this city on Thursday evening from the Missouri river. The Minnesota Brigade, under Colonel Thomas, left Sully's command at Fort Rice on the 16th ult., and arrived at Fort Wadsworth on the 26th, making the trip in nine days. The command made long marches, on account of the scarcity of water, and laid over one day. Colonel McLaren and the other officers left the command at Big Stone lake, and came across the country with ten men, mostly scouts. It is expected that Colonel Thomas' command will reach Fort Ridgley this (Saturday) evening.

Company B, Captain B. F. Jones, Company C, Captain Everest, Company D, Captain Paine, and Company H, Captain Davy, all of the 2d Cavalry, under command of Major Robert H. Rose, were left at Fort Wadsworth, relieving the companies of the 30th Wisconsin, ordered South, which are coming in with Thomas' command.

At Fort Rice, by order of General Sully, a detachment of one hundred men, with Captain Davy, Lieutenant Thompson, and Lieutenant Brierly, of the 2d Cavalry, and two hundred men of the 8th Regiment, were placed under the command of Colonel Dill, of the 30th Wisconsin, to go out on an expedition for the relief of Captain Fisk. A detachment of the 8th Regiment was also left at Fort Rice, under Lieutenant McKusick, engaged in building flatboats to transport General Sully's command down to Sioux City.

On the arrival of Colonel Thomas' command it is estimated the number of miles marched will have exceeded two thousand. The men are generally in good health, though much fatigued, but the animals have suffered severely, nearly half having given out.

When Colonel McLaren left Fort Rice nothing had been heard of Captain Fisk's expedition since the arrival of his messenger for assistance, and there had been no reports from Colonel Dill. The Iowa brigade was to remain at Fort Rice until the condition of Fisk's expedition had been ascertained. General Sully ordered Colonel Dill to bring back the women and children, even if Captain Fisk determined to go on.

It was the opinion of General Sully and others, that Fisk would be able to hold out until Colonel Dill arrived. It was feared, however, that he might get tired of waiting, and leave his intrenchments for the purpose of pushing on or returning back. In either event it was feared that he would be cut off.

ANOTHER TRAIN SAFE.

The emigrant train which went out with Colonel Thomas' command, was conducted safely to Fort Union. It started thence to Fort Benton, and got through safely. Mr. Tibbetts, of Shakopee, and Mr. Jennings, of Hastings, having been sufficiently amused, are returning down the Missouri, and will soon be home.—*St. Paul Pioneer, 10th.*

The New Rebel Cavalry Commander in the Valley.

General Sheridan, in his stirring despatch of the 9th instant, announcing the brilliant victory of that day, in speaking of the enemy hanging upon his rear, says:—"I became satisfied it was all the Rebel cavalry of the valley, commanded by Rosser." In another part of the same despatch, General Sheridan says:—"Among the wagons captured are the 'headquarters' wagons of Rosser, Lomax, Wickham, and Colonel Pollard."

From the following paragraph, in the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 7th inst., it would appear that Lomax, whose headquarters wagon was among the captured, and not "Rosser," was the "new cavalry general" whom Torbert was ordered to "attack at daylight" and finish:—

"Major-General Lunsford L. Lomax, who now commands the cavalry in the valley, succeeds General Ransom. He is a young and very excellent officer, and is doing much to improve that part of his command which needs improvement. He was a second lieutenant of cavalry in the old United States army, and is a son of Major M. Page Lomax, deceased, also an old United States officer."

POLITICAL JOTTINGS.

—Governor Andrew Johnson has been actively at work in Indiana.

—Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, has lately taken the stump for Lincoln and Johnson.

—Gerrit Smith has been speaking for the Union cause in Central New York.

—The Unionists of Michigan are prosecuting the Presidential canvass with great vigor.

—Ex-Governor Hoppin, of Rhode Island, is on the stump for the Union ticket.

—It is reported that Hon. John Hickman, of Pennsylvania, will take no active part in the canvass.

—Colonel Latham (Union) is a candidate for election to Congress from the Second District of West Virginia.

—Hon. John M. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, and Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, are soon to take the stump in New Jersey.

—Hon. George W. Curtis, Union candidate for election to Congress from the First District of New York, is on the stump in Connecticut.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, Office S. W. corner of WALNUT and FIFTH Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13, 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until three o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 17th inst., for the repaving of Pearl street, from Fairmount to Susquehanna avenue, in the Fifteenth Ward, at so much per square yard, and in accordance with specifications to be seen at this office, which will be strictly adhered to. The bids will be opened at the time and place above named, and all bidders are requested to be present, and the lowest responsible bidder will be notified within three days thereafter to execute a contract, or forfeit his bid thereby.

W. W. SMEDLEY, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

10-14-6t

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, OFFICE S. 1864.

Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Paper," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the first day of October instant, for delivering at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., Five Hundred Reams of paper.

The paper to be white, 19½ inches by 15½ inches, to weigh 84 pounds to the ream, all to be made of linen rags; to be ruled 5 lines and 1 red, leaving one inch margin at the top and bottom, and both sides of each page.

Samples of quality and size of the paper may be seen at the Office of the Inspector in charge of the Navy Yard at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and at this Bureau.

9-8-30t

TO BUILDERS.

QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURG, October 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, of TUESDAY, 18th instant, for the erection of the proposed enlargement of the Capitol Building.

Security to one-fourth of the amount of the work will be required, and each bidder must accompany his proposal with the names of his securities.

Plans of the alterations can be seen at this office, where specifications can also be had on application.

Bids must be addressed "Proposals for extension of Capitol."

A. G. CURTIN, Governor.
JAMES P. BARR, Sur. General.
HENRY D. MOORE, State Treas.

10-7-10t

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 20 SOUTH Street,

BALTIMORE, Md., October 10, 1864.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, October 24, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1000) one thousand each every (10) ten days, to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the option of the contractor. They must average about (1200) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight; all falling short of (1000) one thousand pounds gross weight, Bulls, Steers, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Hornless Cattle, will be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

Proposals by telegraph, or other irregular, informal proposals will not be considered.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the average proposition be accepted, or if they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfillment.

The responsibility of the securities must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be indorsed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids deemed unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "Proposals for Beef Cattle," and addressed to Captain J. H. Gilman, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland.

In bid is to the name of a firm, their names and their post-office address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with a note of assistance from the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN, Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

10-15-7t

OFFICE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

CINCINNATI, Ohio, October 7, 1864.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned until THURSDAY, October 20, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with—

WOOLEN BLANKETS, Army Standard.

Also, for the immediate delivery of:—

STABLE FROCKS, Army Standard.

And the following material for Trimmings, to be equal to samples now on exhibit at this office:—

BLUE FLANNEL LINING, for Sack Coats;

CANVAS PADDING, for Jackets.

2,000 YDS. BROWN MUSLIN (light), for Sack Coat Sleeve Linings;

5,000 YDS. BROWN MUSLIN (heavy), for Jacket Sleeve Linings;

GREY FLANNEL, or Doeskin Lining for Jackets.

The samples must be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the article, size of the Blankets, and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be in every respect equal to Army Standard; otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, October 26, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, October 26, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts, and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right is hereby reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable.

Envelopes to contain proposals for ——, and address to Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

10-10-7t

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

CINCINNATI, Ohio, September 29, 1864.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned until TUESDAY, October 18, 1864, at 12 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery to the Department of

Ostrich Feathers for Hats, army standard.
Hat Feather Pockets, do
Eagles for Hats, do
Cross Cannon for Hats, do
Crossed Sabres for Hats, do
Bugles for Hats, do
Company Epaulets, assorted, do
Chevron for Artillery Sergeants, army standard.
Do Corporals, do
National Colors, Infantry, do
Regimental Colors, do
Guidons, do
Arms Scarfs, etc., do

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the article, the kind and quantity of goods, distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be in every respect equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

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Envelopes to contain proposals for ——, and address to Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

10-10-7t

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S Office, First Division,

WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at DUNSBORO DEPOT, to-day, market, till November 1, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.

Price of Artillery Horses, $150 each.

Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

CHARLES THOMAS, Quartermaster-General's Office.

10-3-20t

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS DOCK STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER, ARCHIBALD GETTY, STEPHEN T. SOUDER.

10-4-3t

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED IN 1830.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.

Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.

1-30-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

GEORGE STITES, JR., MANUFACTURING MACHINIST AND ENGINEER,

10-19 No. 1021 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE, No. 46 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN